Fruit Situation

Economics, Statistics,
and Cooperatives Service

U.S. Department of
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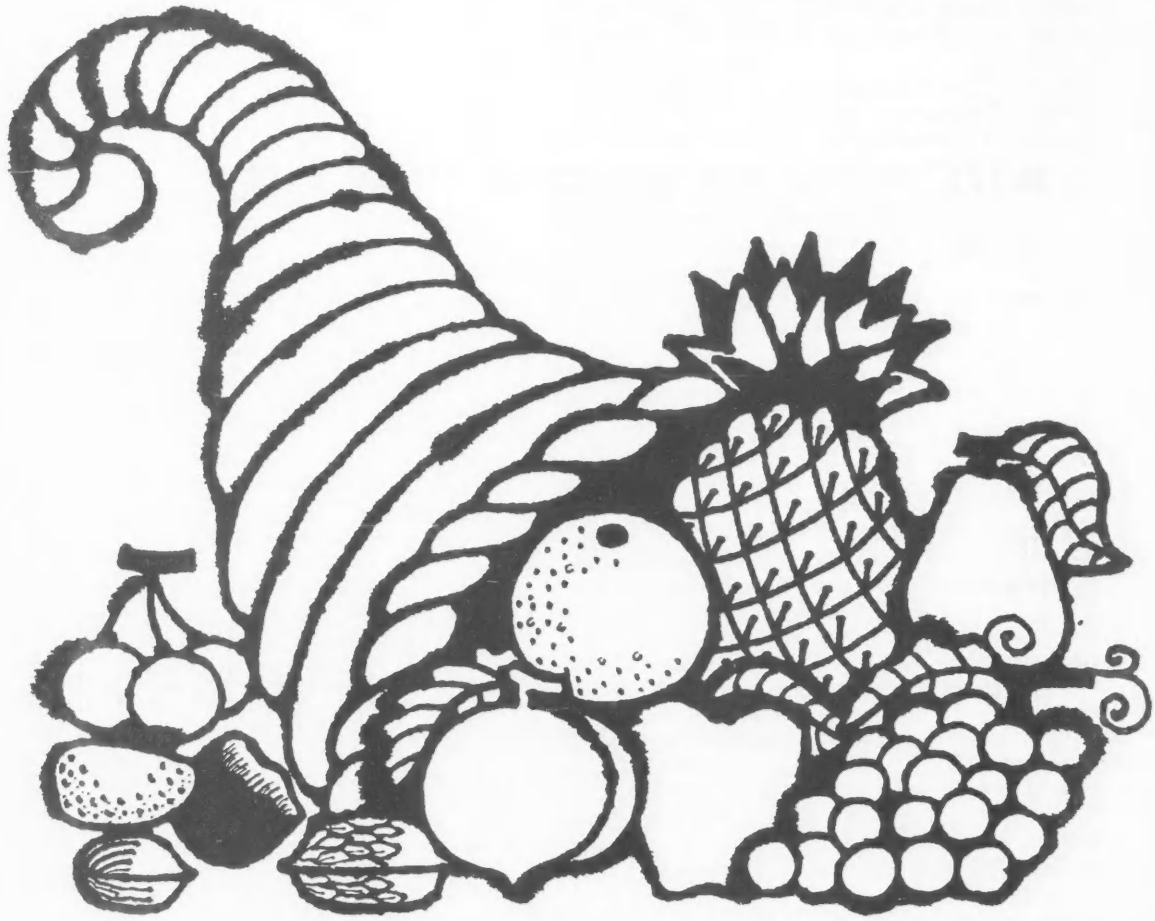
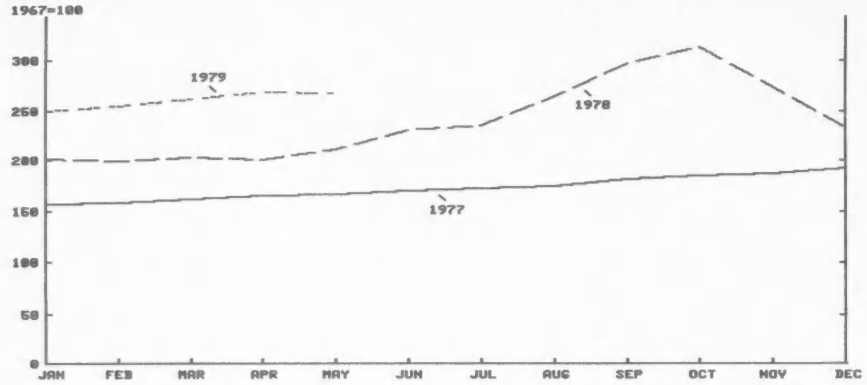


U.S. ORANGE: BLS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

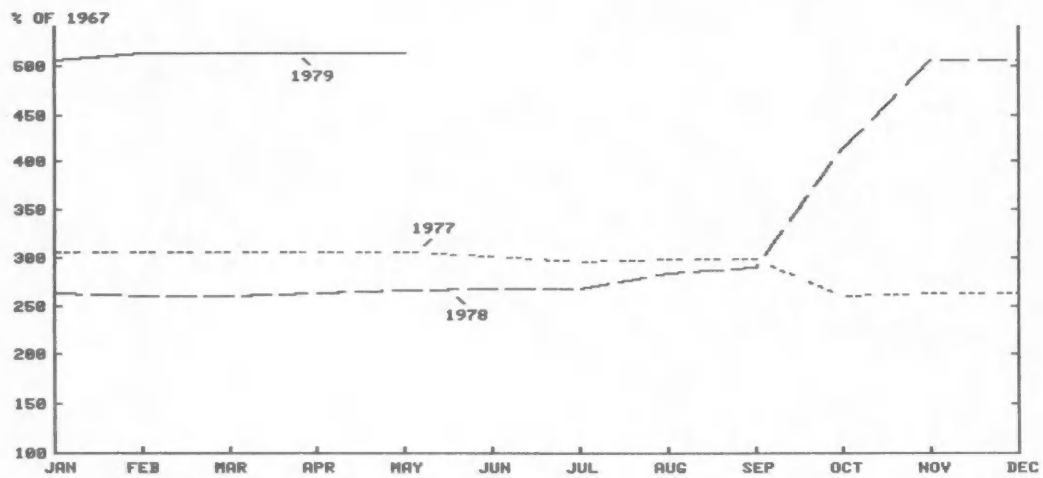


*THIS INDEX WAS ENTITLED URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS, BLS DISCONTINUED THIS INDEX AS OF JUNE 1978. STARTING JAN. 1978 A NEW INDEX ENTITLED ALL URBAN CONSUMER, REPLACED PREVIOUS INDEX.

USDA

NEG. ESCS 104-79(6)

DRIED FRUIT: BLS WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX



USDA

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THE FRUIT SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Larger Supplies of Fresh Summer Fruit

The supply of fresh summer fruit available to consumers will be large this year. If June 1 forecasts are realized, this summer's production of early harvested noncitrus fruit (excluding dried prunes) will be almost 11 percent above last year's small crops and slightly more than in 1977. However, transportation problems could slow movement of fruit to market.

The total supply of U.S. peaches will be up 7 percent from last year. Freestone peach production will be up 9 percent, and the production of California clingstone peaches will be up 6 percent. Freestone production in the nine southern States will be up 7 percent.

The production of apricots and West Coast Bartlett pears will be 15 percent larger than last year, and record crops of nectarine and plums are expected. A substantial increase in the sweet cherry crop is forecast for this summer, while the tart cherry crop will be down moderately.

Early shipping point f.o.b. prices for fresh market peaches, nectarines, and sweet cherries have been substantially lower than last year's high levels. Prices may decline further unless shipments are interrupted. However, since demand is good and stocks of most canned fruits are depleted, contract prices negotiated on all soft fruits for processing—particularly apricots, clingstone peaches, Bartlett pears and tart cherries—are expected to be higher.

Inventories of processed deciduous fruit are small, while both domestic and foreign demand are good. Export markets appear to be favorable for many canned fruits, especially apricots, cherries, fruit cocktail, and peaches.

The 1978/79 citrus crop is moderately smaller than last season's. On June 1, the citrus crop was forecast at 13.3 million tons, down 6 percent from last year. Production is down for all citrus crops. The crop of oranges and grapefruit remaining for harvest is sharply smaller than at the same time last year, but the unharvested lemon crop is only slightly smaller.

Reflecting a higher juice yield, the total pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) for

1978/79 will exceed last season's. The all orange juice yield is currently projected at 1.34 gallons of 45 degree brix concentrate per box, compared with 1.23 gallons for the 1977/78 crop. Thus, the larger pack combined with a bigger carryin and increased imports will substantially boost this season's total supply of FCOJ.

Through mid-April, canner list prices of FCOJ remained fairly steady at $3.55-$3.60 per dozen 6-ounce cans (f.o.b. Florida) compared with $3.30 a year ago. For shipments from April 16 through May 18, a promotional allowance reduced canners' prices to $3.25 and sales improved considerably. However, movement has now returned to the pre-promotional level. If movement remains at the current rate, carryover of FCOJ at the end of this season will be sharply above last season.

With the smaller citrus supply and higher marketing cost, the farm and retail price indexes are up substantially this year. As the supply of citrus and fresh apples declines during the summer, the index of grower prices for fresh and processing fruit is expected to continue to advance, averaging near last year's high level. The larger supply of soft fruit, however, may dampen the increase in citrus prices. If the transport shortage resulting from uncertain fuel supplies and the truck strike continue, lower fruit prices at the shipping points could result. Retail prices for fresh fruit will increase to reflect the higher transporation costs.

Because of smaller supplies and good demand, wholesale prices of most processed fruits are substantially higher than last year. Higher wages for canning workers and higher prices of fruit for processing are being negotiated; as a result, wholesale prices of canned fruit will continue strong, despite this year's larger crops. Wholesale prices for frozen citrus juice may decline in view of the large stocks-on-hand.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

The index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit pushed upward again after moderating in April. The index advanced to 245 (1967=100) in May from 220 in April; it was 225 a year ago. The main cause of the May increase is the sharply higher prices of citrus. The smaller crops and good demand continue to push up citrus prices. With the seasonal decline in supplies of citrus and fresh apples, the index is expected to continue to advance during the summer and is likely to average near last year's high levels. However, larger soft fruit production may dampen the increase in citrus prices. In addition, if the transport shortage resulting from uncertain fuel supplies and the truck strike continue, lower fruit prices at the shipping points could result.

Table 1—Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1975	129	152	140	130
1976	126	126	130	135
1977	122	147	164	197
1978	196	227	263	220
1979	224	237		

Source: Agricultural Prices, CRB, ESCS.

The index of consumer prices for fresh fruits is also considerably higher than a year ago because of the smaller supplies and higher marketing costs. The index as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has steadily advanced to 237.1 (1967=100) in April, 14.5 percent above 1978. The consumer price index for processed fruit has also been higher. In May, it was 116.8 (December 1977=100), 12.0 percent higher than a year ago. With the increase in costs of transportation and uncertain fuel supplies, consumer prices are expected to continue to advance during the summer.

Table 2—Quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1975	150	171	177	147
1976	146	161	170	166
1977	172	190	193	185
1978[1]	196	216		
1978[2]	194	222	247	221
1979	218	[3]243		

[1] From 1973-June 1978, these indexes were entitled Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, BLS discontinued these indexes as of June 1978. [2] Starting with Jan. 1978 new index entitled All Urban Consumers, replaces previous index. [3] 2-month average.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Because of smaller supplies and good demand, wholesale prices of most processed fruits are substantially higher than a year ago. In May, the BLS wholesale price index for canned fruit was 213.6 (1967=100), up 14.7 percent from a year ago. Prices were up for all canned fruit, particularly cherries, peaches, and pears. With higher wages for canning workers being negotiated and higher cost of raw material, wholesale prices of canned fruit are not likely to decline even with larger prospective crops. Because of the sharply reduced supply of dried prunes and raisins, the wholesale price index for dried and dehydrated fruit is almost twice as high as a year ago. Wholesale prices of frozen strawberries and frozen concentrated orange juice are only moderately above year-earlier levels.

NONCITRUS

The supply of fresh summer fruit available to consumers will be larger this year. However, transportation problems could slow movement of fruit to market. If June forecasts are realized, this summer's production of early harvested noncitrus fruit (excluding dried prunes) will be about 11 percent above last year's small crops and slightly more than in 1977. Larger production is forecast for all summer fruits except tart cherries. However, widespread price breaks are not expected this year because demand is good and stocks of most processed fruit are low. Total carryover stocks of canned noncitrus fruit into the 1979 pack year are expected to be the smallest in the last several years.

Table 3—U.S. fruit production for selected crops, 1977, 1978, and indicated 1979

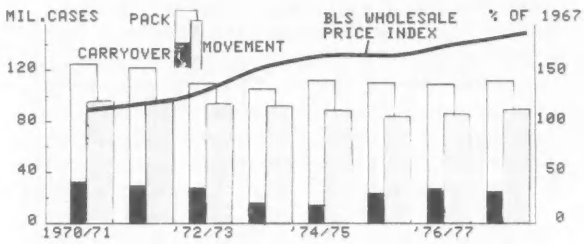
Crop	1977[1]	1978	1979
	1,000 tons		
Apricots	147	126	145
Cherries, sweet	148	155	180
Cherries, tart	105	91	84
Nectarines	155	148	185
Peaches	1,492	1,351	1,451
Bartlett pears (West Coast)	544	468	537
California plums	157	154	180
Total	2,748	2,493	2,762
California prunes (dried basis)	159	131	120

[1] Includes unharvested production and excess cullage, (Tons): Total apricots, 1977-6,000, Barlett pears, 1977-1,000.

Source: Crop Production, ESCS-SRS.

The larger summer fruit crop also will affect the supplies and prices of processed fruit packed this summer and fall. A larger pack of canned noncitrus items is expected to replenish stocks. Inventories of canned fruit need to be rebuilt, not only to meet domestic demand, but also to supply export markets, which appear to be favorable for many canned items, particularly apricots, cherries, fruit cocktail, and peaches. Even though the pack prospects for 1979 are generally favorable, the total supply for the canning marketing year will be only adequate in most cases. Prices of canned fruit, which have been substantially higher than last year because of good demand and smaller supplies, are expected to remain firm; processing costs have risen this year, and growers currently are negotiating higher prices for fruits for processing.

U.S. CANNED NONCITRUS *
SUPPLY, MOVEMENT, AND WHOLESALE PRICE



* INCLUDES 14 MAJOR ITEMS.
EQUIVALENT CASES OF 24-2 1/2'S.

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The larger noncitrus crop this summer also will increase the pack of frozen fruits. As of April 30, carryover stocks of the nine major frozen fruits and berries were substantially smaller than last year. Thus, the total supply does not appear to be large in relation to prospective demand for the 1979/80 season.

Apricots

Substantially Larger Crop

The first forecast for the 1979 apricot crop is 145,000 tons (131,000 metric tons), 15 percent larger than the small crop harvested last year, but 2 percent below the 1977 output. The forecast for the California crop is 140,000 tons, 14 percent more

than last year; for the Washington crop, it is 2,700 tons, which is unchanged from last year; and for the Utah crop, the forecast is 2,000 tons, over 3 times larger than last year.

Canning accounted for 62 percent of the apricot crop in 1978. Because stocks are sharply smaller this year, the total pack of canned apricots will be up substantially. However, the total supply for 1979/80 will probably be near last year's level. As a result, wholesale prices of canned apricots will remain firm.

Bananas

Larger Imports

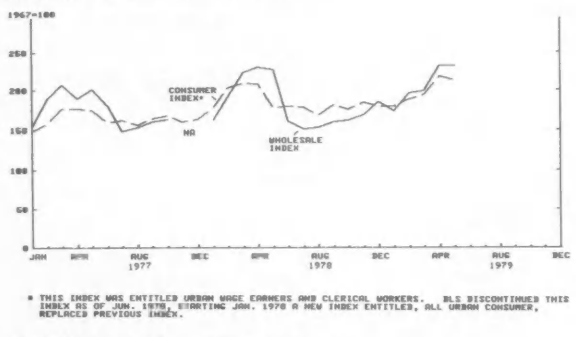
U.S. imports of bananas during the first 4 months of 1979 totaled 810,158 metric tons, 16 percent above a year ago. Honduras continues to be our leading supplier, accounting for 28 percent of the imports. Ecuador is our second largest source of bananas, providing 23 percent. Costa Rica remains in third place. These three countries still supply more than two-thirds of our total banana imports.

Table 4—U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, calendar years, 1975-78

Country	1975	1976	1977	1978
	1,000 metric tons			
Colombia	142.1	111.3	105.5	174.7
Costa Rica	631.0	695.6	556.0	485.1
Ecuador	430.7	396.3	441.3	516.6
Guatemala	204.6	234.3	214.7	169.8
Honduras	262.6	485.4	512.1	540.6
Nicaragua	121.2	111.1	104.1	126.8
Panama	108.6	57.1	142.7	188.4
Other	9.6	11.9	40.4	35.6
Total	1,910.4	2,103.0	2,116.8	2,237.6

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

BANANA: BLS PRICE INDEXES



* THIS INDEX WAS ENTITLED URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS. BLS DISCONTINUED THIS INDEX AS OF JAN. 1978, STARTING JAN. 1978 A NEW INDEX ENTITLED, ALL URBAN CONSUMER, REPLACES PREVIOUS INDEX.

NA—WHOLESALE DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR NOV. AND DEC. 1977

USDA NEG. ESCS 105-79(6)

Smaller supplies of most fresh fruit early this year have strengthened retail prices of bananas. However, the retail price index for bananas for all consumers, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), reversed its upward trend, declining to 212.6 (1967=100) in May from 217.9 in April; however, the index still is 2 percent higher than a year ago. Even though imports are up, the BLS wholesale price of bananas has advanced since January; nevertheless, the May price—$6.66 per 40-pound carton—was only slightly above year-earlier levels. If imports continue at the current level during the coming months, prices for bananas may not advance during the summer. In addition, this summer's large supplies of deciduous fruit could dampen banana prices.

Cherries

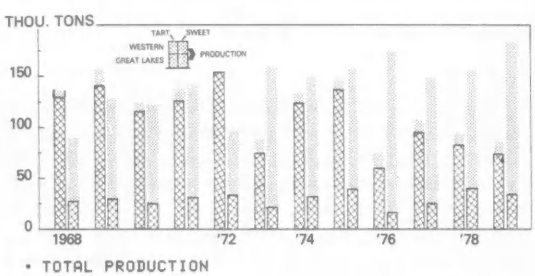
Record Sweet Cherry Production

The 1979 sweet cherry production is forecast at a record 180,000 tons (164,000 metric tons), up 16 percent from 1978 and 22 percent larger than in 1977. Production this year is expected to be larger than the previous record set in 1976.

In the six western States, production was forecast at 147,000 tons (133,000 metric tons), up 27 percent from last year and 20 percent larger than in 1977. Production was up in all these States except Oregon. The western States accounted for 81 percent of the total crop, compared with 75 percent last year. Production for the Great Lakes States was forecast at 34,000 tons, down 14 percent from last year. Table 5 shows sweet cherry production, by State, for 1977, 1978, and 1979.

Through June 16, shipments of fresh cherries from California were sharply ahead of last year. Because this year's crop is so large, more sweet cherries are expected to be shipped to fresh market. Last year, fresh use accounted for 79 percent of California's crop. As a result of the larger crop, early June prices at the shipping points for California sweet cherries averaged 18 percent lower

U.S. CHERRY PRODUCTION*



* TOTAL PRODUCTION

USDA NEG. ESCS 637-79 (8)

than a year ago. Opening f.o.b. prices for sweet cherries from Washington also averaged moderately lower.

Smaller Tart Cherry Crop Expected

The 1979 U.S. tart cherry crop was forecast at 167 million pounds (75,800 metric tons), down 8 percent from 1978 and 21 percent smaller than in 1977. Output in the Great Lakes States (Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) was expected to total 147 million pounds, down 11 percent from last year and 22 percent smaller than in 1977. Production in Michigan was down sharply, more than offsetting larger production in New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

The Michigan crop was forecast at 95 million pounds, down 26 percent from 1978. It normally represents 75 percent of the U.S. total, but this year it will account for only 57 percent. Production declined in Michigan because of record low winter temperatures, which caused extensive tree damage. Table 5 shows tart cherry production, by State, for 1977, 1978, and 1979.

Almost all the tart cherries produced are processed. At the beginning of June, stocks of frozen tart cherries were only slightly smaller than a year ago. The supply of canned tart cherries on April 1 also were relatively small. Thus, with the current stock situation and a moderately smaller crop in prospect, supplies of canned and frozen tart cherries in 1979/80 will be tight. Wholesale prices of canned tart cherries have been sharply higher than a year ago and are likely to remain strong. Although prices have not been established between the growers and processors, they are likely to be higher than in 1978 because of the smaller supplies in prospect combined with the supply situation for some other processed noncitrus fruit.

Grapes

Official estimates of grape production in California will be available on July 11. The forecast for the total U.S. grape crop will be released August 10. Early reports indicate that the California crop is in good condition. Although the total bearing acreage of grapes in California declined slightly in 1978, the acreage of wine grapes continued to increase. Wine grape production in 1979 is likely to continue its upward trend.

Large Wine Marketing

The total amount of wine entering distribution channels in 1978 was up 7.5 percent from 1977. Of the 431 million gallons marketed, almost four-fifths was produced domestically. However, marketing of domestic wine in 1978 increased only slightly, while that of imported wine increased 37 percent. The strong showing by imports raised the market share from 17 to 22 percent.

During the first 3 months of 1979, all wine entering distribution channels was up 7 percent from the same period in 1978. The higher rate of growth was again due entirely to increased marketing of imported table wine. Imported wine accounted for almost 19 percent of the total wine entering distribution channels, up 1 percent from a year ago. Despite increased sales, inventories of

Table 5—Cherries: Production by type, 12 States, 1977, 1978, and indicated 1979

State	Sweet			Tart			All varieties		
	1977[1]	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
	Tons								
New York	1,800	3,500	4,200	5,900	9,450	15,000	7,700	12,950	19,200
Pennsylvania	350	750	750	1,600	3,100	4,500	1,950	3,850	5,250
Ohio	—	—	—	100	100	([2])	100	100	([2])
Michigan	23,000	35,000	29,000	81,000	64,000	47,500	104,000	99,000	76,500
Wisconsin	—	—	—	6,100	5,750	6,500	6,100	5,750	6,500
5 Great Lake States	25,150	39,250	33,950	94,700	82,400	73,500	119,850	121,650	107,450
Montana	2,600	1,850	2,200	—	—	—	2,600	1,850	2,200
Idaho	2,200	2,000	2,300	—	—	—	2,200	2,000	2,300
Colorado	550	140	([2])	1,150	650	1,100	1,700	790	1,100
Utah	5,800	3,000	5,000	5,600	5,650	7,000	11,400	8,650	12,000
Washington	47,000	60,700	62,000	—	—	—	47,000	60,700	62,000
Oregon	37,500	34,000	33,000	4,000	1,900	2,000	41,500	35,900	35,000
California	27,000	14,000	42,000	—	—	—	27,000	14,000	42,000
7 Western States	122,650	115,690	146,500	10,750	8,200	10,100	133,400	123,890	156,600
12 States	147,800	154,940	180,450	105,450	90,600	83,600	253,250	245,540	264,050

[1] Includes unharvested production and excess cullage, (Tons): Total sweet, 1977-1,300. [2] Estimates discontinued after 1978 crop.

Source: Crop Production, ESCS-SRS.

Table 6—Wine: Inventories in California, other States, and United States[1]

Area and type of wine	March 31		
	1979[3]	1978[4]	1977[4]
	1,000 gallons		
California:			
Table	357,083	317,961	283,133
Dessert	58,494	68,330	65,239
Other	14,373	14,970	15,569
Total	429,950	401,261	363,941
Other States:			
Table	29,068	26,667	28,724
Dessert	11,879	12,542	11,661
Other	4,485	4,292	4,675
Total	45,432	43,501	45,060
United States[2]:			
Table	386,151	344,670	311,861
Dessert	70,373	80,864	76,879
Other	18,857	19,266	20,244
Total	475,381	444,800	409,004

[1] Inventories in bonded wineries and wine cellars. Excludes substandard wine produced as distilling material. [2] Sum of components is not equal to total in all cases as a result of rounding individual figures. [3] Preliminary. [4] Sum of figures for California and Other States may not equal U.S. totals because U.S. totals are revised figures and revised figures are not available for individual states.

Source: Prepared by Wine Institute from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

U.S. wines at the end of March were 7 percent higher than a year earlier. Table 6 shows wine inventories in California, other States, and the United States for the last 3 years.

Higher Wine Prices

Sharply higher prices for wine grapes and good demand have resulted in substantial increases in bulk prices for California wines. In early June, regular and pale dry sherry was mostly $1.75 per gallon, compared with $1.40-$1.45 a year ago. Red port ranged from $1.65 to $1.75 per gallon, compared with $1.30 last year. If the good demand continues, prices for California wines are likely to remain strong.

Raisin Crop Low, Prices High

The raisin carryover at the end of the current marketing season will be the lowest in several years. Although rains last September damaged the raisin crop dramatically, improved recovery methods resulted in a larger crop than had been expected early in the season. Through May 16, deliveries to processors of raisins totaled 96,868 tons, down 61 percent from a year ago. Even with a sharply larger carryin from the 1977/78 season, the available supply is down sharply from a year ago.

According to the Raisin Administrative Committee, total shipments of all varieties of raisins through May 1 totaled 100,072 tons, down almost one-third from a year ago. Exports show a marked decrease of almost 60 percent from last year. Japan and West Germany, two of our leading customers, have purchased sharply smaller quantities.

As a result of smaller supplies, wholesale prices of raisins have been sharply higher since last October. The average BLS wholesale price in May was $34.91 per case of 24 15-ounce packages, more than twice as high as last year. A more normal size raisin crop is expected for 1979/80.

Nectarines

The California nectarine crop is forecast at a record 185,000 tons (168,000 metric tons), 25 percent above last year and 19 percent above the 1977 crop. Nearly all nectarines are used fresh. Because the nectarines matured later this year, shipments were delayed. Through mid-June, the total shipments of nectarines were at last year's pace. Opening prices at shipping points were 16 percent higher than last year; however, as supplies increased, prices dropped sharply to well below a year ago. Despite larger supplies of competing fruits, nectarine prices appear to have steadied. The 1978 season average price received by growers for fresh nectarines was $316 per ton, compared with $205 in 1977. Prices for 1979 may average lower than in 1978.

Peaches

More Fresh Peaches

In June, U.S. peach production was forecast at 1.45 million tons (1.32 million metric tons), 7 percent larger than the small crop harvested in 1978, but still 2 percent smaller than the 1977 crop. The total U.S. peach crop, excluding California clingstone, is forecast at 1.6 billion pounds, 9 percent larger than the 1977 and 1978 crops.

The nine southern States are expected to produce 633 million pounds, 7 percent more than last year. Most of the increase is due to larger production in Georgia and South Carolina, which is up 13 and 8 percent, respectively. An increase in moisture in both States accounts for the improvement over earlier forecasts.

In the more northern States, prospects for peach production are mixed. The New Jersey crop is expected to be the largest since 1971, the Pennsylvania crop is expected to be unchanged from last year, and the Michigan and New York crops are expected to be down substantially due to severe winterkill and spring frost damage. Smaller crops are forecast for most other Great Lakes and northeastern States.

In the western States, conditions are generally good to excellent, except for Washington, where the set is variable. California's freestone and clingstone crops, estimated at 460 million and 1,300 million pounds, respectively, are well above last year's small crops.

Harvest of the earliest varieties began during the last week of April in California and in mid-May in the southern States. Through June 16, the total shipment of fresh peaches was sharply larger than a year ago. In late June, f.o.b. prices at the major shipping points showed a mixed pattern. In

U.S. PEACH PRODUCTION AND PRICES*

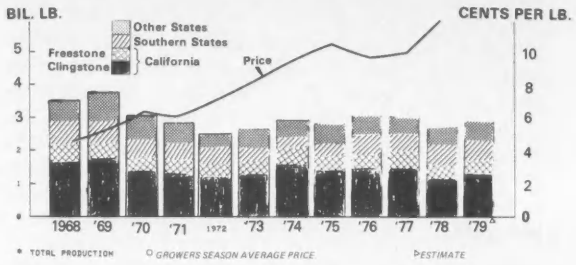


Table 7—Peaches: Total production and season average prices received by growers, 1977, 1978, and indicated 1979 production

State	Production		Price per pound[1]		
		1977	1978	1979	1977
	Million pounds			*Cents*	
Southern States:					
North Carolina	35.0	45.0	48.0	12.4	16.0
South Carolina	275.0	315.0	340.0	14.2	15.5
Georgia	90.0	120.0	135.0	15.3	15.6
Alabama	10.0	15.0	13.0	14.9	16.6
Mississippi	4.0	4.0	4.0	17.0	20.0
Arkansas	40.0	37.0	40.0	11.3	12.5
Louisiana	6.5	6.5	6.5	20.0	20.0
Oklahoma	10.0	8.5	10.0	11.5	14.2
Texas	48.0	40.0	36.0	14.0	17.0
Total Southern States	518.5	591.0	632.5		
California:					
Clingstone[3]	1,508.0	1,231.0	1,300.0	7.0	8.1
Freestone	468.0	400.0	460.0	8.9	11.6
Total California	1,976.0	1,631.0	1,760.0		
Other States:					
Massachusetts	3.5	3.5	3.5	22.0	29.0
Connecticut	6.0	6.3	3.8	24.0	29.0
New York	13.0	16.0	6.7	17.5	18.5
New Jersey	110.0	70.0	125.0	17.0	23.6
Pennsylvania	95.0	85.0	85.0	12.9	15.8
Ohio	3.0	5.0	4.0	23.5	23.7
Indiana	1.0	5.0	4.0	23.0	22.0
Illinois	9.0	16.0	14.0	16.4	21.9
Michigan	55.0	60.0	35.0	15.6	16.0
Missouri	11.0	14.0	17.0	20.0	16.0
Kansas	9.0	5.0	5.0	15.0	17.6
Delaware	2.4	2.3	1.8	12.5	10.5
Maryland	21.0	24.0	24.0	13.5	13.3
Virginia	19.0	40.0	35.0	12.0	14.3
West Virginia	15.0	25.0	25.0	14.5	17.8
Kentucky	.1	11.0	15.0	14.6	20.0
Tennessee	8.0	8.4	8.5	13.5	16.0
Idaho	12.5	11.0	10.5	12.0	12.5
Colorado	18.0	5.5	15.0	13.7	17.6
Utah	18.0	15.0	19.0	12.6	17.0
Washington	41.0	38.0	37.0	10.9	14.4
Oregon	18.0	13.0	16.0	14.7	17.9
Total Other States	488.5	479.0	509.8		
United States	2,983.0	2,701.0	2,902.3	9.9	12.1

[1] Season average price received by growers. [2] Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (million pounds): United States, 1977-15.8, 1978-19.0. [3] California clingstones is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions (million pounds): 1977-115.0, 1978-121.0.

Source: Crop Production, ESCS.

the central and southern San Joaquin Valley, California f.o.b. prices for 2-layer lugs, tray pack, yellow fresh peaches, U.S. No. 1 Grade were $6.20 compared with $6.00 a year ago. At central Georgia and South Carolina shipping points, f.o.b. prices were sharply lower. Prices are likely to remain in an unsettled condition if the truck strike continues. However, larger supplies from some important late States during late August and September are likely to keep prices below the unusually high levels of last year.

Sharply Smaller Canned Clingstone Peach Stocks

Stocks of canned clingstone peaches are now the smallest in 5 years, the result of relatively good movement from below average supplies. Considering that prices have been sharply higher, movement to export markets has been relatively good. Total exports of cling peaches through June 1, 1979 amounted to 62,642 metric tons, 2 percent below a year earlier. Exports to Japan have increased markedly, up more than 55 percent from last year. In contrast, shipments to Canada have been down moderately. Also, purchases from Europe were down sharply, mainly because exports to West Germany, one of our principal customers, were down 55 percent.

The California Canning Peach Association announced a sliding scale of prices for grower deliveries to processors for the 1979 crop. Prices range from $150 per ton for U.S. No. 1 Grade if more than 595,600 tons are produced to $174 if less than 505,000 tons are produced. Last year, the average base price to growers was $135 per ton on deliveries of 550,000 tons.

Even though the tonnage of cling peaches is forecast to be up moderately, the 1979/80 supply of canned cling peaches will not be larger than the small supply of 1978/79 because the carryover is sharply smaller. Thus, the higher raw product prices combined with higher labor costs are likely to keep prices firm during the coming season. In May, the BLS wholesale price of canned cling peaches was $6.45 (12-2½'s), compared with $5.50 a year ago.

Pears

Substantially Larger Bartlett Crop

The West Coast Bartlett pear crop is forecast at 537,000 tons (487,000 metric tons), up 15 percent from last year's small crop but 1 percent below 1977. Larger crops were forecast for all three States. Table 8 shows Bartlett pear production, by State, for the last 5 years.

California's crop looks good; harvest is expected to begin in July. Winter damage to Washington's crop was only spotty, and fruit development was good in May. Because of good pollination weather and a relatively frost-free spring in Oregon, crops in the Hood River and Jackson areas look good.

At present, contract prices between growers and packers have not been settled. Although this year's crop is substantially larger, prices are not expected to be settled lower than last year in view of the relatively low stocks at the end of the 1978/79 season. So far this season, wholesale prices of canned pears have been considerably above year-earlier levels. With higher wages being negotiated for canning workers, the price of canned pears is expected to remain firm.

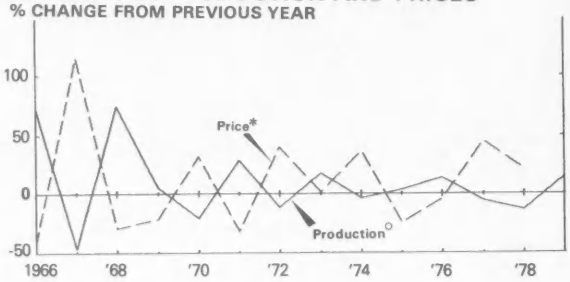
Table 8—West Coast Bartlett pear production

State	1975	1976	1977[1]	1978	Indicated 1979
	Tons				
Washington ..	133,500	140,000	138,000	132,000	135,000
Oregon	79,000	75,000	80,000	55,500	72,000
California ...	297,000	365,000	326,000	281,000	330,000
Total	509,500	580,000	544,000	468,500	537,000

[1] Includes unharvested production and excess cullage, (Tons): 1977-1,000.

Source: Crop Report, ESCS-SRS.

PACIFIC COAST BARTLETT PEARS
CHANGES IN PRODUCTION AND PRICES
% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICES. °PRODUCTION.

Plums and Prunes

The 1979 California plum crop is forecast at a record 180,000 tons (163,000 metric tons), 17 percent above the 1978 crop and 15 percent above 1977. Harvest of early varieties is well underway and shipments through mid-June have been substantially ahead of last year's pace. F.o.b. prices at shipping points in the central and southern San Joaquin Valley were substantially below a year ago. In 1978, the average grower return for California plums for fresh use was $397 per ton, and the total crop was a record $60 million.

California's prune production is forecast at 120,000 tons, dried basis (109,000 metric tons), 8 percent below last year's small crop and one-fourth smaller than the 1977 crop. As a result of cool, wet weather during bloom, the fruit set is uneven; however, fruit size and quality are generally good. This smaller crop combined with a moderate 1979/80 carryin in prospect will result in dried prune supplies smaller than last season. According to the Prune Administrative Committee, the season's shipments (August 1, 1978 to June 1, 1979) to domestic and foreign markets were well below those of last year. However, unshipped supplies on June 1, 1979 were 48,677 tons (processed condition), 3 percent more than at the same time last year.

The wholesale price of dried prunes as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has remained at a record high of $17.28 per case (24 one-pound packages) since February. The wholesale price was $11.92 in May 1978. The supply for 1979/80 is expected to be smaller than in 1977/78; therefore, prices are likely to advance further in the coming year.

Strawberries

Moderately Smaller Strawberry Crop Expected

Estimates for the total 1979 U.S. strawberry crop are not available, but the spring strawberry production in the major producing States is forecast at 536.7 million pounds, down 8 percent from last year. California's crop, by far the largest, was 460 million pounds, 11 percent below last year. A decrease in acreage is entirely responsible for the smaller crop. California's production accounts for 85.7 percent of this year's total spring crop, compared with 88.5 percent in 1978. Slightly smaller production is also estimated for Michigan, but production in Oregon and Washington is expected to be up substantially. Shipments of strawberries to fresh markets through June 9 were almost one-tenth less than a year ago.

Florida's winter strawberry crop totaled 29.9 million pounds, slightly larger than last season. An increase in acreage more than offset a decrease in yield. Imports of fresh strawberries from Mexico during January through April totaled 10,739 metric tons, down 13 percent from last year. Thus, reduced supplies from California combined with smaller imports early in the season resulted in less volume, and prices received by growers were substantially higher than a year ago. However, prices have declined as the volume from California increased. In May, strawberry prices received by growers averaged 30.9 cents a pound, 7 percent above last year. Because of the smaller supplies available for fresh market this year, the season average price is likely to be substantially above last year's 35.7 cents per pound.

Sharply Smaller Carryover Stocks of Frozen Strawberries

Carryover stocks of frozen strawberries at the beginning of the 1979 pack season (May 1) were

Table 9—Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1977, 1978, and indicated 1979[1]

Crop and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1977	1978	1979[2]	1977	1978	1979[2]	1977	1978	1979[2]
	1,000 acres			*1,000 pounds*			*Million pounds*		
Strawberries:									
Winter:									
Florida	1.5	2.0	2.3	14.5	14.5	13.0	21.8	29.0	29.9
Spring:									
California	11.6	12.9	11.5	45.0	40.0	40.0	522.0	516.0	460.0
Michigan	2.8	2.7	2.6	5.4	5.7	5.8	15.1	15.4	15.1
Oregon	5.3	5.0	5.2	6.6	6.8	8.1	35.0	34.0	42.1
Washington	3.3	3.3	3.0	6.1	5.3	6.5	20.1	17.5	19.5
Subtotal	23.0	23.9	22.3	25.7	24.4	24.1	592.2	582.9	536.7
Minor States[3]	9.8	9.6		3.8	3.9		36.9	37.9	
Total spring	32.8	33.5		19.2	18.5		629.1	620.8	
United States	34.3	35.5		19.0	18.3		650.9	649.8	

[1] Includes processing. [2] Missing data will be published in the Vegetables-Fresh Market 1979 Annual Summary to be released December 21, 1979. [3] Arkansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Source: Vegetable Report, ESCS-SRS.

nearly 15 percent less than last season. However, freezing in California is running well ahead of last season's pace. Through June 9, deliveries of No. 1 grade strawberries to processors amounted to 71.1 million pounds, up 25 percent from last season. However, this year's total delivery to California's freezers will fall below last year's, because of the smaller crop. So far this season, imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico have been up sharply. Later in the season, more strawberries from Oregon and Washington are expected to be delivered to freezers as a result of larger crops. However, the total supply of frozen strawberries for the 1979/80 season is still not likely to surpass last season's level appreciably. The current grower price for California berries is 26 cents a pound, compared with 17 cents a year earlier. Prices are likely to strengthen somewhat, averaging higher than a year ago.

Table 10—U.S. strawberry imports

Year	Fresh		Frozen	
	Jan.-Apr.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Apr.	Jan.-Dec.
	Million pounds			
1973	31.5	38.9	52.3	113.7
1974	35.4	43.7	56.7	117.1
1975	25.4	34.6	39.8	97.5
1976	12.6	21.6	17.6	49.6
1977	19.4	24.7	48.4	97.0
1978	27.2	33.7	49.6	97.6
1979	23.6		48.4	

Source: Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The wholesale price for frozen strawberries has been relatively steady this year. The May BLS wholesale price at $5.27 per case (12 10-oz. packages) was 4 percent above year-earlier levels. With the relatively large supplies in prospect, the wholesale price for frozen strawberries is not likely to increase appreciably.

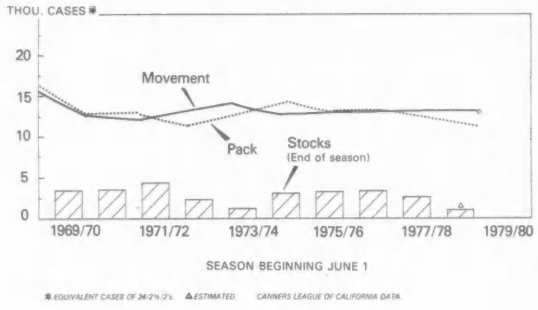
Other Fruit

Below Average Supplies of Canned Fruit Cocktail Expected

Carryover stocks of canned fruit cocktail on June 1 were the smallest in several years. Despite higher prices, shipments of canned fruit cocktail were relatively good during the 1978/79 season, mainly because of good export demand. Exports through April have increased almost 5 percent from a year ago, the increased demand coming mainly from Hong Kong, Japan, and Sweden. As substantially larger crops of clingstone peaches and Bartlett pears are expected, a larger pack of canned fruit cocktail is expected to replenish stocks. Nonetheless, the total supply of canned fruit cocktail will still be below average during the 1979/80 season.

In response to the sharply smaller supply, U.S. wholesale prices of canned fruit cocktail have been considerably higher than a year ago. In May, the BLS wholesale price for canned fruit cocktail averaged $7.42 per case (12/2½'s), compared with $6.35 last year. In view of the level of supplies and the higher costs of processing and raw materials, prices are expected to remain firm.

FRUIT COCKTAIL PACK, MOVEMENT, AND STOCKS



CITRUS

On June 1, citrus production was forecast at 13.3 million tons (12.1 million metric tons), 6.3 percent below the 1977/78 crop. Freezes in December and January seriously damaged citrus crops in California, Arizona, and Texas. The citrus crop in Florida, still being influenced by the freezes in 1977 and 1978, was down 3 percent. All citrus crops except limes are expected to be smaller in 1978/79. Consequently, prices received by citrus growers have been substantially above year-earlier levels.

Oranges

Sharply Smaller Remaining Supplies

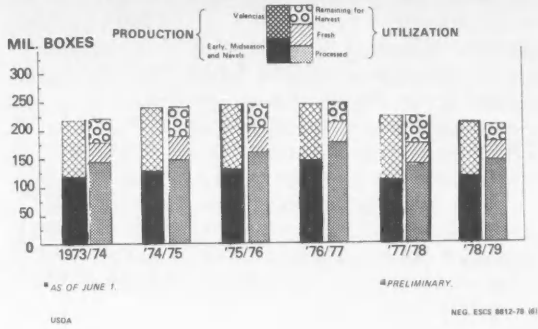
Because of a smaller crop and a higher rate of harvest, the available supply of oranges this summer will be sharply smaller than last year. On June 1, U.S. orange production for 1978/79 was forecast at 9.1 million tons (8.27 metric tons), 5 percent below 1977/78. All producing areas except Texas had smaller crops.

Table 11—Citrus crop: Harvest and utilization to June 1

Crop	Utilization			Remaining for harvest
	Fresh	Processed	Total	
	Thousand boxes			
	1977/78			
Oranges	33,994	139,947	173,941	45,679
Grapefruit	26,497	40,189	66,686	7,014
Lemons	9,168	13,655	22,823	3,277
	1978/79			
Oranges	31,299	146,793	178,092	31,608
Grapefruit	25,661	37,244	62,905	4,195
Lemons	10,069	7,239	17,308	3,192

Source: Crop Production, ESCS, SRS.

U.S. ORANGES PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION *



The 1978/79 Florida orange crop was estimated at 163 million boxes, 3 percent below last season. Because of a higher rate of harvest, few oranges remained to be harvested as of June 1. Harvest is being completed earlier this season and a larger portion of the remaining fruit will be used for processing.

In California-Arizona, harvest of the navel crop was virtually completed by June 1. Most fresh oranges during the summer will be supplied mainly by the California-Arizona Valencia crop, which is estimated to e 27 percent smaller than the 1977/78 crop.

The Texas orange crop was forecast at 6.2 million boxes, slightly larger than last year. Because of freeze damage, harvest proceeded at a rapid pace to salvage as much fruit as possible. By early May, harvest was completed.

Processing Usage Up Moderately

Total utilization of U.S. oranges so far this season has been running slightly ahead of last year's pace; this is due entirely to increased processing use. As of June 1, processing use accounted for 82 percent of the U.S. crop harvested compared with 80 percent a year ago. Because less oranges remain for harvest, the pack season is expected to be shorter this year; however, total processing use is likely to top last season's.

Through early June, use of Florida oranges for both fresh market and processing was also ahead of last year's pace. Fresh use increased in both absolute and relative terms. This increased use of Florida oranges for fresh market was attributed to the freeze that reduced the supply of California-Arizona oranges for fresh market. Higher prices also attracted more Florida oranges to fresh outlets. Although processing use so far this season has increased in absolute terms, it has declined in relative terms.

As a result of freeze damage, a substantial quantity of California-Arizona navel oranges was diverted to processing outlets. Consequently, fresh use was down by almost one-tenth. With a sharply smaller crop, use of California-Arizona Valencia oranges for both fresh and processing has been lagging behind last year's pace.

In Texas, the freeze damage pushed a sharply larger quantity of oranges to processing outlets. As a result, fresh use declined sharply even though the total production was up slightly.

Substantially Higher Prices

Smaller supplies and good demand have pushed orange prices substantially above year-earlier levels. Prices for fresh market are particularly strong since supplies of oranges from California and Arizona were sharply reduced. In May, U.S. on-tree returns to growers for all oranges (fresh and processed) averaged $5.12 per box, compared with $4.49 a year ago. U.S. on-tree returns were $6.55 per box for oranges for fresh market and $4.92 per box for processing oranges, compared with $5.40 and $4.33 per box, respectively, in May 1978.

The smaller crop and reduced supplies of oranges for fresh market from other producing areas have also strengthened prices for Florida oranges. Processor demand for Florida oranges has also been strong; and packers got off to a fast start in order to build stocks of frozen concentrated orange juice to the desired level. In May, grower returns for processing oranges were quoted at $5.15 a box, up 11 percent from last year. On-tree returns for fresh oranges were strong early in the season, but not much larger than last year's level in May. However, the 1978/79 average grower price for all Florida oranges will still be substantially above last season's level.

Because of reduced supplies, on-tree returns for California-Arizona oranges for fresh market are up sharply from a year ago. In May, on-tree returns for California fresh navel and Valencia oranges

averaged $7.19 per box, compared with $5.40 a year ago. Likewise, on-tree returns for Arizona fresh oranges averaged $6.90 a box, 31 percent above a year ago. In view of the sharply smaller supplies of Valencia oranges remaining for harvest, prices are expected to remain above a year earlier.

In response to smaller available supplies, the BLS average retail price index for fresh oranges for selected cities has been well above a year ago. The May retail price index was 267.1 (1977=100), compared with 211.2 a year earlier. Even though supplies of noncitrus summer fruit and melons will be larger this year, retail prices of fresh oranges will remain firm.

Exports Down, Imports Up

Because of the smaller supply of oranges available for fresh market, exports of fresh oranges during the first 6 months of the 1978/79 season (November through April) totaled 158,711 metric tons, down 7 percent from the same period in 1977/78. Canada and Hong Kong, our major customers, purchased moderately less than a year ago. However, Japan increased its import quota for U.S. oranges and purchased 70 percent more oranges this season.

Imports of fresh oranges and tangerines during the first 4 months of 1979 totaled 19,714 metric tons, compared with 12,640 metric tons a year ago. Imports from Mexico increased sharply and accounted for more than three-fourths of the total imports. Imports from Mexico are likely to continue to increase, as larger production is expected there in the future.

Ample Supply of Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice

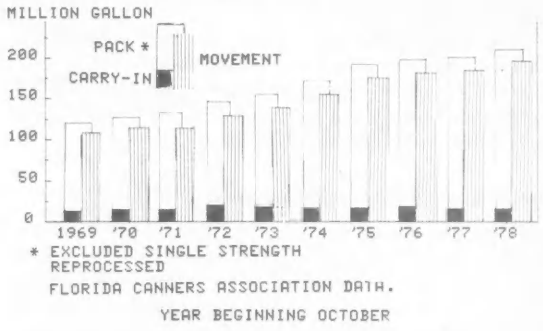
The total pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) for 1978/79 will exceed last season's because the juice yield has been higher this year and a larger quantity of oranges has been used for processing. Through June 9, Florida packers had processed 160 million gallons of FCOJ, up 15 percent from a year ago. The all orange juice yield for the 1978/79 crop is currently projected at 1.34 gallons of 45 degree brix concentrate per box, compared with 1.23 gallons for the 1977/78 crop. Thus, even though fewer oranges remain for harvest, the total pack of FCOJ for this season could approach 170 million gallons, compared with 161 million gallons during 1977/78.

Carryover stocks of FCOJ at the beginning of the season totaled 30.9 million gallons, up from 25.5 million gallons a year ago. Thus, combined with a larger pack and a sharp increase in imports, the total supply available during this marketing season will be up sharply from last season. Early in the season, total product movement was near the pace of a year ago; thus, stocks were substantially above last year's level. In order to stimulate sales, major processors offered a promotional allowance for shipments during April 16 through May 18, reducing the effective price from $3.55 to $3.25 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brands, Florida canneries). Movement during this period improved considerably, but has now returned to the pre-promotional level. As of June 9, stocks-on-hand totaled 111 million gallons, still sharply above the same period a year ago. Should movement remain at the current rate for the balance of this season, carryover of FCOJ at the end of the season could be sharply larger than last season.

Continued Larger Movement of Chilled Orange Juice

Output of chilled Florida orange juice continues its upward trend. Through June 9, Florida packers had processed 151 million gallons of chilled orange juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed), up a tenth from a year ago. Of this total, 108 million gallons were processed from fresh oranges, down 3 percent from last year. The remaining 43 million gallons were composed of reconstituted bulk frozen concentrate, up 65 percent from last year.

FLORIDA SUPPLY AND MOVEMENT OF CHILLED ORANGE JUICE



Consumer demand for chilled orange juice continues strong. Through June 9, domestic movement totaled 134 million gallons, up 12 percent from last season despite higher prices. Exports also showed a considerable increase. Since the carryover at the beginning of the season was almost the same as a year earlier, the larger movement more than offset the larger pack, leaving stocks-on-hand slightly smaller than last year.

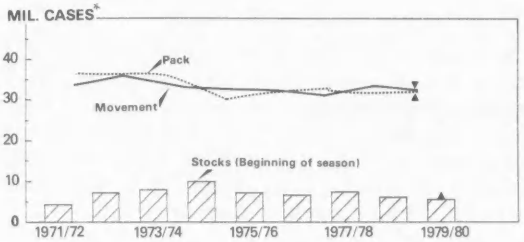
Canned Orange Juice Supply Up Moderately

Florida and Texas packers have processed more canned orange juice so far this season than last

season. Through June 9, Florida packers had processed 12 million cases (24-2's) of canned orange juice, up moderately from a year ago. Because of the freeze damage, Texas packers processed 9 percent more canned orange juice this season than last.

Despite higher prices, movement so far this season is slightly ahead of last season's pace. Florida f.o.b. prices of canned single-strength unsweetened orange juice have been steady at $8.00 (per dozen 46-ounce cans), compared with $7.35 a year ago. Since the carryover at the beginning of the season was almost the same as a year earlier and since this year's larger pack has more than offset the larger movement, stocks-on-hand are sharply above year-earlier levels.

FLORIDA CANNED CITRUS PACK, MOVEMENT, AND STOCKS



*EQUIVALENT CASES OF 24-2's ▲ESTIMATED. FLORIDA CANNERS ASSOCIATION DATA

Grapefruit

Remaining Supplies Light

The June 1 forecast for the 1978/79 grapefruit crop was 67.1 million boxes (2.49 million metric tons), 9 percent below the 1977/78 crop. Smaller crops were expected for all producing areas. The Florida crop was estimated at 49.8 million boxes, 3 percent smaller than last season. The Texas crop, at 9 million boxes, was 24 percent smaller. The grapefruit crop in California and Arizona is expected to be down 20 percent and 21 percent, respectively. Groves in Florida are in good condition, and a larger crop is expected for the 1979/80 season.

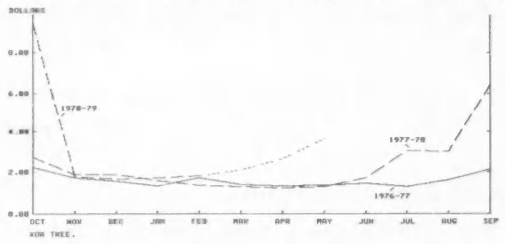
Because production was down, 94 percent of the grapefruit was harvested by June 1, compared with 90 percent by the same date last year. In Florida and Texas, the harvest was finished much earlier than a year ago. The Arizona harvest was 90 percent complete by June 1, and about 45 percent of the California crop had been harvested. As of June 1, approximately 4.2 million boxes of U.S. grapefruit remained for harvest, compared with 7 million boxes a year ago. These fruits are mostly for fresh market.

As of June 1, utilization of grapefruit for fresh market and processing outlets was running behind last year's pace. However, because of the limited quantity of Texas grapefruit available for fresh market, a substantially larger quantity of Florida grapefruit was marketed for fresh use. In contrast, an unusually larger quantity of freeze-damaged grapefruit from Texas was diverted to processing outlets. As usual, more grapefruit from California and Arizona are expected to be marketed for fresh use.

Sharply Higher On-Tree Returns

Smaller supplies and good demand have pushed grapefruit prices considerably higher than a year ago. Since the Texas freeze in January, U.S. on-tree returns for all grapefruit (fresh and processed) have been substantially above year-earlier levels. In May, Florida grower returns for all grapefruit advanced to $3.84 a box from $2.72 per box in April. Fresh prices were up almost 90 percent from last May. Grower returns for processing use have also increased sharply. Grower prices for Texas grapefruit were sharply higher this season due mainly to the substantially reduced supplies. F.o.b. prices for fresh Texas grapefruit averaged $3.60 per 7/10-bushel carton, up from $3.03 a year ago. Delivered-in price for processing use averaged $34.54 per ton, compared with $22.87 last season. With the supplies from California and Arizona substantially smaller than a year ago, grapefruit prices will remain substantially higher until October when the harvest of Florida grapefruit gets underway.

GRAPEFRUIT: U.S. AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY GROWER*



*ON TREE.

Exports Up Moderately

Because of the sharp increase in exports to Japan, total fresh grapefruit exports during the first 8 months ending April 1979 totaled 217,153 metric tons, up a tenth from the corresponding period last year. Japan, our principal market,

increased its purchases by a fourth this season and accounted for almost half of the total exports. Shipments to Europe, which accounted for approximately one-third of the total exports, also were up moderately from last year; purchases from France and the United Kingdom increased substantially. Exports to Italy, although still relatively small, were almost four times larger than last year; grapefruit production in Italy was reduced sharply during the 1978/79 season because of adverse weather. Exports to Canada, our second largest market, were down considerably.

Grapefruit Juice Pack Remains Larger

Because of the higher juice yield, total Florida pack of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice amounted to 14 million gallons through June 9 (excluding reprocessed), an increase of 6 percent over last season. In response to promotional activities, demand continues to surge. A major Florida canner's list price has been steady at $2.80 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brands, Florida canneries), compared with $2.60 a year ago. Movement so far has increased one-fourth; however, the larger movement more than offset the larger carryin and pack, leaving the grapefruit concentrate inventory moderately below last year.

As of June 9, Florida packers had processed 16 million cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength grapefruit juice, down moderately from last season. Sales so far have lagged moderately from last season's pace. Florida canners' list prices have been steady at $6.00 per dozen 46-ounce cans (unsweetened, unadvertised brand, Florida canneries), compared with $5.25 a year ago. Stocks-on-hand of canned single-strength juice as of June 9 were moderately smaller than a year earlier, mainly because the carryin at the beginning of the season was substantially smaller.

Through June 9, 19.5 million gallons of Florida chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength processed) had been processed, down moderately from last season's high volume. However, product movement continues the upward trend, increasing a tenth from a year earlier. Thus, the smaller pack and larger movement resulted in sharply smaller stocks-on-hand as of June 9.

Lemons

Remaining Supplies Smaller

On June 1, the California-Arizona lemon crop was forecast at 20.5 million boxes (707,000 metric tons), down 21 percent from 1977/78. The Arizona crop, at 5.5 million boxes, was 4 percent smaller than last year, while the California crop of 15 million boxes was 24 percent smaller. Harvest of Arizona lemons is complete, while picking of California lemons is nearly 80 percent complete. As of June 1, 3.2 million boxes remained for harvest, compared with 3.3 million boxes a year earlier.

On-Tree Returns Substantially Higher

Because of the sharply smaller crop, on-tree returns for all lemons (fresh and processing) have steadily advanced since the January freeze in California. In May, on-tree returns for all sales advanced to $6.27 a box from $4.05 in April. Through early June, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons averaged $8.38 a carton, compared with $6.52 a year earlier. Because remaining supplies are smaller this year, prices are expected to continue increasing until the new season gets underway.

Total shipments of fresh lemons through early June were running slightly above last season's pace, due entirely to larger exports. Japan continues to be our principal customer, increasing its purchases by 12 percent from last year during the first 8 months of the season. Shipments to Europe increased moderately over last year, reflecting substantially reduced supplies of lemons in Italy and Spain.

TREE NUTS

Record Large Almond Crop

The 1979 California almond crop (shelled basis) is expected to total a record 320 million pounds (145,000 metric tons), 77 percent larger than the small crop harvested last year and 2 percent larger than the 1977 crop.

According to the Almond Board of California, the shipment of almonds during 1978/79 (July-May) totaled 210.7 million pounds, down 14 percent from a year ago. Shipments to most areas of the world, particularly Europe, were smaller. West Germany, our largest customer, purchased substantially less almonds than a year ago. Reduced U.S. crops hurt our exports to Europe. Japan, France, and Canada, the other principal buyers of our almonds, also decreased their imports moderately to substantially from last year due to high prices.

Through May, domestic shipments of almonds were 8 percent smaller than a year earlier. If almond sales continue at the current pace, the carryover into the 1979/80 season will be the smallest in several years. But with the sharply

Table 12—Almond shipments: Domestic and Exports, 1972/73 to date

Crop year[1]	Domestic	Exports	Total
		1,000 lbs.	
1972/73	75,497	69,245	144,742
1973/74	54,100	77,452	131,552
1974/75	56,229	103,944	160,173
1975/76	75,298	123,448	198,746
1976/77	92,274	150,588	242,862
1977/78	98,760	165,904	264,664
1978/79[2]	80,451	117,898	198,349

[1] Beginning July 1. [2] Includes 10 months.

Source: Almond Board of California.

larger crop in prospect, total supply of almonds for 1979/80 will still be sharply above 1978/79.

Export prospects for 1979/80 are very favorable. Spain, our major competitor, is expecting a sharply smaller crop. Italy's almond production also is expected to be down considerably. Thus, total world supplies probably will be near year-earlier levels. Unless the world economy weakens appreciably, the demand for almonds should be relatively good.

PER CAPITA FRUIT CONSUMPTION

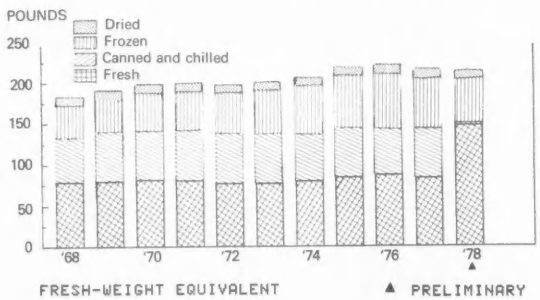
Total per capita fruit consumption (fresh and processed) in 1978 reached 212 pounds (fresh weight equivalent), down slightly from 1977. A decrease in citrus consumption more than offset the increase in noncitrus consumption.

Per capita consumption of all fresh fruit increased from 83.3 to 83.9 pounds between 1977 and 1978, due to the increase in noncitrus consumption. Per capita noncitrus consumption of all fresh noncitrus fruits except bananas was relatively steady. Despite higher prices, per capita consumption of bananas, the major fresh fruit, increased from 19.5 pounds in 1977 to 20.6 pounds in 1978. This is the highest level since 1952. Per capita consumption of fresh citrus fruits in 1978 was 26.2 pounds, down 0.2 pounds from 1977. This is the lowest level in the last 10 years.

Per capita consumption of processed fruit declined slightly from 130.4 pounds in 1977 to 128.1 pounds in 1978. This decline was due primarily to the moderate reduction in processed citrus, particularly frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). Because of sharply higher prices, per capita FCOJ consumption declined from 7.65 pounds in 1977 to 6.17 pounds in 1978, the smallest amount since 1972. Per capita consumption of processed noncitrus fruit in 1978 was 46.6 pounds, up 0.9 pound from 1977. This increase was due mainly to the larger volume of canned juice consumed.

Detailed historical data on per capita consumption of individual fresh and processed fruit items are listed in tables 28 through 32.

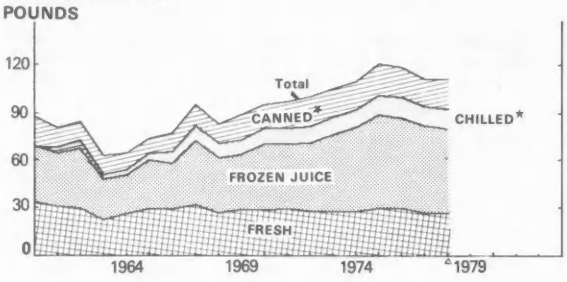
PER CAPITA FRUIT CONSUMPTION*



FRESH-WEIGHT EQUIVALENT ▲ PRELIMINARY

CITRUS CONSUMPTION PER PERSON

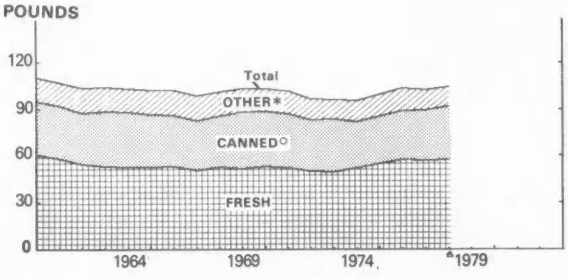
Fresh-Equivalent Basis



* INCLUDES FRUIT AND JUICE. △PRELIMINARY.

NONCITRUS CONSUMPTION PER PERSON

Fresh-Equivalent Basis



*INCLUDES FROZEN AND DRIED FRUIT. ○INCLUDES JUICE. △PRELIMINARY.

Table 13—Wine entering distribution channels in the U.S., by origin and type of wine[1]

Origin and type of wine	January-March			Calendar year		
	1979[2]	1978	1977	1978[2]	1977	1976
	1,000 gallons					
U.S. produced:[3]						
Table	62,088	54,432	49,918	222,327	205,218	183,035
Dessert	10,937	14,096	13,861	50,137	54,505	58,022
Other	13,679	12,867	15,498	64,164	72,043	76,413
Total	86,704	81,395	79,277	336,628	331,766	317,470
Imported:[4]						
Table	17,169	15,134	12,634	72,714	56,065	45,986
Dessert	580	701	561	3,331	2,553	2,562
Other	2,167	2,466	2,352	12,034	10,104	10,370
Total	19,916	18,301	15,547	94,076	68,722	58,918
All wine:						
Table	79,257	69,567	62,550	301,042	261,283	228,022
Dessert	11,517	14,797	14,422	53,469	57,058	60,584
Other	15,847	15,332	17,852	76,192	127,147	87,783
Total	106,621	99,696	94,827	430,703	400,488	376,389

[1] Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of components. [2] Preliminary. [3] Includes taxable withdrawals only. [4] Imports for consumption.

Source: Prepared by Wine Institute from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Table 14—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply[3]	Shipments to Mar. 1	Stocks, Mar. 1	Shipments from Mar. 1	Total season shipments
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Total—8 items:							
1976/77	16,378	53,741	70,119	[5]31,970	[5]19,864	[5]10,025	56,020
1977/78	14,099	56,436	70,535	[5]34,727	[5]20,285	[5]10,618	57,559
1978/79	12,975	46,539	59,515	41,798	17,716		
Apricots:[2]							
1976/77	1,534	2,387	3,921	2,320	1,601	731	3,051
1977/78	870	2,269	3,139	2,151	988	536	2,687
1978/79	452	2,127	2,579	1,949	630		
Fruit cocktail:[2]							
1976/77	3,240	13,605	16,845	10,224	6,621	3,348	13,572
1977/78	3,272	12,979	16,252	10,436	5,816	3,216	13,652
1978/79	2,600	11,704	14,304	10,315	3,989		
Fruits for salad and mixed:[2] [4]							
1976/77	518	1,248	1,766	1,110	656	300	1,410
1977/78	357	2,160	2,516	1,716	800	416	2,132
1978/79	384	2,153	2,538	1,719	818		
Peaches, spiced clings:[2]							
1976/77	89	172	261	174	87	28	202
1977/78	59	197	256	153	103	18	171
1978/79	84	117	201	137	64		
Peaches, clingstone:[2]							
1976/77	6,258	22,783	29,041	18,142	10,899	5,618	23,760
1977/78	5,281	27,568	32,849	20,271	12,578	6,432	26,703
1978/79	6,146	19,874	26,020	18,970	7,050		
Peaches, U.S. freestone:[2]							
1976/77	1,378	2,028	3,406	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,650
1977/78	756	1,649	2,405	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,780
1978/79	625	1,538	2,163	1,514	649		
Pears:							
1976/77	3,361	11,518	14,879	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,375
1977/78	3,504	9,614	13,118	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,434
1978/79	2,684	9,026	11,710	7,194	4,516		

[1] Season begins June 1. [2] California only. [3] Some totals do not add due to rounding. [4] Fruits for salad and mixed have been combined and reported in a single category to avoid possible disclosure of confindential information. [5] Does not include peaches freestone and pears. N/A = Not available.

Source: Prepared from reports of National Food Processors Association and Canners League of California.

Table 15—Canned cherries and purple plums: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to April 1	Stocks, April 1	Shipments from April 1	Total season shipments
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Total—3 items:							
1974/75	350	2,977	3,327	2,150	1,177	456	2,054
1975/76	721	3,132	3,853	2,435	1,418	355	2,790
1976/77	1,063	1,944	3,007	1,986	1,021	292	2,277
1977/78	731	1,922	2,653	1,893	760	208	2,103
1978/79	551	1,990	2,541	1,942	598		
Cherries, RSP:							
1974/75	5	1,188	1,193	957	236	178	583
1975/76	58	1,273	1,331	1,184	147	99	1,283
1976/77	48	438	486	446	41	32	478
1977/78	9	605	614	588	26	17	606
1978/79	9	582	591	544	46		
Cherries, sweet:							
1974/75	127	623	750	369	381	91	460
1975/76	290	412	702	400	302	87	487
1976/77	215	464	679	462	216	89	551
1977/78	128	500	628	431	198	66	497
1978/79	131	485	616	446	170		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1974/75	218	1,166	1,384	824	560	187	1,011
1975/76	373	1,447	1,820	851	969	169	1,020
1976/77	800	1,042	1,842	1,078	764	171	1,248
1977/78	594	817	1,411	874	536	125	1,000
1978/79	411	923	1,334	952	382		

[1] Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items.

Source: Prepared from reports of National Food Processors Association and Canners League of California.

Table 16—Canned apples and pineapple fruit and juices: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		Stocks[2]
		To date[2]	Total season	To date[2]	Total season	To date[2]	Total season	
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s							
Canned fruit:								
Apples:								
1974/75	729	2,175	2,175	2,904	2,904	1,300	1,674	1,604
1975/76[3]	1,230	1,108	1,117	2,338	2,347	1,368	1,666	970
1976/77	681	1,837	1,852	2,518	2,533	1,745	1,971	773
1977/78	562	1,962	2,008	2,524	2,570	1,410	1,983	1,114
1978/79	588	2,047		2,635		1,647		987
Applesauce:								
1974/75	2,405	16,517	16,555	18,922	18,960	11,590	14,850	7,332
1975/76[3]	4,110	9,509	9,588	13,619	13,698	8,967	10,211	4,652
1976/77	3,487	8,855	8,911	12,342	12,398	8,283	9,878	4,059
1977/78	2,520	10,270	10,671	12,790	13,191	7,488	10,744	5,302
1978/79	2,447	11,230		13,677		8,702		4,974
Pineapple:								
1974/75	5,189	12,935	13,913	18,124	19,102	13,439	14,298	4,685
1975/76[4]	[5] 4,174	N.A.	14,852	N.A.	19,026	N.A.	13,589	N.A.
1976/77	5,437	15,870	17,270	21,307	22,707	14,906	15,709	6,400
1977/78	6,998	16,575	18,424	23,573	25,421	15,671	16,902	7,902
1978/79	8,520	16,728		25,248		16,458		8,791
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's							
Canned juice:								
Apple juice:								
1974/75	3,274	14,392	15,433	17,666	18,707	12,383	15,886	5,283
1975/76[3]	2,821	14,211	15,264	17,032	18,085	12,751	14,579	4,281
1976/77	3,506	14,187	15,411	17,693	18,917	13,500	16,231	4,193
1977/78	2,686	15,345	18,218	18,031	20,904	11,927	18,272	6,104
1978/79	2,632	20,218		22,850		14,925		7,926
Single strength pineapple juice:								
1974/75	3,848	8,246	8,448	12,094	12,296	9,045	9,569	3,049
1975/76[4]	[5] 2,116	N.A.	8,713	N.A.	10,829	N.A.	8,594	N.A.
1976/77	2,235	9,106	10,204	11,341	12,439	9,006	9,613	2,335
1977/78	2,826	10,769	11,977	13,595	14,803	10,379	11,356	3,216
1978/79	3,446	10,068		13,514		10,756		2,757
	1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's							
Concentrated pineapple juice:								
1974/75	802	N.A.	899	N.A.	1,701	N.A.	1,109	N.A.
1975/76[4]	[5] 389	N.A.	911	N.A.	1,300	N.A.	1,043	N.A.
1976/77	257	1,051	1,157	1,308	1,414	866	980	442
1977/78	434	1,203	1,319	1,637	1,756	1,155	1,268	482
1978/79	488	1,268		1,756		1,105		651

[1] Season beginning September 1 for canned apple items and June 1, pineapple items. [2] For processed apples: 1974/75-1976/77, June 1; 1977/78, 1978/79, April 1. For processed pineapple products; May 1. [3] Stocks figures are not comparable to earlier statistical data due to a change in sample size and carryover data. Season beginning August 1, instead of September 1, starting 1975/76. [4] Revisions in beginning inventory, season pack and season shipments, monthly breakdown on pack and shipments will not be available. [5] Carryin does not equal total supply minus total shipments from 1974/75 season. N.A. = Not Available.

Prepared from reports of National Food Processors Association and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 17—Canned fruit: Commercial pack of principal items by size of container, United States, 1974-79

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)

Item and season[1]	Retail size[2]		Institutional size No. 10		Total pack
	Quantity	Percent of pack	Quantity	Percent of pack	
	1,000 cases	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*
Apples:					
1974/75	592	27.2	1,583	72.8	2,175
1975/76[3]	357	32.0	760	68.0	1,117
1976/77	682	36.8	1,170	63.2	1,852
1977/78[4]	769	38.3	1,239	61.7	2,008
1978/79[4]	870	42.5	1,177	57.5	2,047
Applesauce:					
1974/75	12,649	76.4	3,906	23.6	16,555
1975/76[3]	7,057	73.6	2,531	26.4	9.588
1976/77	6,750	75.7	2,161	24.3	8,911
1977/78[4]	7,758	72.7	2,913	27.3	10,671
1978/79[4]	7,701	68.6	3,529	31.4	11,230
Apricots:[5]					
1974/75	1,254	63.1	733	36.9	1,987
1975/76	2,923	66.1	1,498	33.9	4,421
1976/77	1,404	58.8	983	41.2	2,387
1977/78	1,417	62.5	852	37.5	2,269
1978/79	1,202	56.5	925	43.5	2,127
Cherries, R.S.P.:					
1974/75	463	39.0	725	61.0	1,188
1975/76	431	33.9	842	66.1	1,273
1976/77	110	25.1	328	74.9	438
1977/78	277	45.8	328	54.2	605
1978/79	177	30.4	405	69.6	582
Cherries, sweet:					
1974/75	452	72.6	171	27.4	623
1975/76	283	68.7	129	31.3	412
1976/77	306	65.9	158	34.1	464
1977/78	343	68.5	158	31.5	501
1978/79	322	66.4	163	33.6	485
Cranberry sauce:					
1974/75	3,610	83.4	718	16.6	4,328
1975/76	2,946	85.9	484	14.1	3,430
1976/77	2,909	83.9	560	16.1	3,469
1977/78	2,812	82.8	585	17.2	3,397
1978/79	3,295	89.8	376	10.2	3,671
Pineapple:					
1974/75	10,830	77.8	3,083	22.2	13,913
1975/76	11,603	81.6	2,618	18.4	14,221
1976/77	14,159	82.0	3,111	18.0	17,270
1977/78	15,066	81.8	3,358	18.2	18,424
1978/79[4]	12,758	76.3	3,970	23.7	16,728
Fruit cocktail:[5]					
1974/75	11,946	80.1	2,961	19.9	14,907
1975/76	10,765	78.7	2,912	21.3	13,677
1976/77	10,376	76.3	3,229	23.7	13,605
1977/78	10,553	81.3	2,426	18.7	12,979
1978/79	9,074	77.5	2,630	32.5	11,704
Fruit for salad and mixed:[5]					
1974/75	988	53.8	847	46.2	1,835
1975/76	538	41.7	753	58.3	1,291
1976/77	665	53.2	584	46.8	1,249
1977/78	905	41.9	1,254	58.1	2,159
1978/79	1,421	66.0	732	34.0	2,153
Peaches, clingstonee:[5]					
1974/75	21,417	73.9	7,566	26.1	28,983
1975/76	19,457	75.7	6,234	24.3	25,691
1976/77	17,423	76,5	5,359	23.5	22,782
1977/78	20,574	74.6	6,994	25.4	27,568
1978/79	14,328	72.1	5,546	27.9	19,874
Peaches, U.S. freestone:					
1974/75	3,162	91.7	286	8.3	3,448
1975/76	2,714	82.4	579	17.6	3,293
1976/77	1,832	90.3	196	9.7	2,028
1977/78	1,644	99.7	5	0.3	1,649
1978/79	1,346	87.5	193	12.5	1,539
Pears:					
1974/75	7,939	74.3	2,753	25.7	10,692
1975/76	6,402	65.5	3,374	34.5	9,776
1976/77	7,413	64.4	4,105	35.6	11,518
1977/78	6,583	68.5	3,031	31.5	9,614
1978/79	6,055	67.1	2,971	32.9	9,026
Purple plums, U.S.:					
1974/75	825	70.8	341	29.2	1,166
1975/76	816	56.4	631	43.6	1,447
1976/77	440	42.2	602	57.8	1,042
1977/78	570	69.8	247	30.2	817
1978/79	491	53.2	432	46.8	923

[1] Season beginning September 1 for apples and applesauce through 1974/75 and August 1 starting with 1975/76; September 1 for cranberry sauce; July 1 for RSP cherries; and June 1 for all other items. [2] May include some institutional sizes reported as miscellaneous [3] Beginning with the 1975/76 season, pack figures are not comparable to earlier seasons due to a change in sample size. [4] For 1978/79, apples and applesauce pack to April 1; pineapple pack to May 1. [5] California only.

Source: National Food Processors Association, Canners League of California and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 18—Frozen fruit: Packers' carryin, pack, imports, supplies, apparent disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1974/75-1978/79

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Disappearance to April 30	Stocks, April 30	Total season disappearance
	Million pounds						
Total—9 items:							
1974/75	236.4	560.1	103.9	900.4	590.9	309.5	666.8
1975/76	233.6	539.6	82.0	855.2	613.6	241.6	689.5
1976/77	165.7	587.3	85.1	838.1	566.7	271.4	617.2
1977/78	220.9	586.4	110.7	918.0	597.0	321.0	673.8
1978/79	244.2	463.5	95.8	803.5	530.9	272.6	
Apples:							
1974/75	54.7	99.2	---	153.9	77.8	76.1	119.2
1975/76	34.7	89.7	---	124.4	43.6	80.8	83.0
1976/77	41.4	118.8	---	160.2	68.2	92.0	99.2
1977/78	61.0	97.2	---	158.2	66.9	91.3	111.0
1978/79	47.2	68.3	---	115.5	40.0	75.5	
Apricots:							
1974/75	5.5	11.8	---	17.3	11.5	5.8	12.5
1975/76	4.8	15.9	---	20.7	13.9	6.8	14.7
1976/77	6.0	15.0	---	21.0	12.6	8.4	13.8
1977/78	7.2	15.7	---	22.9	13.7	9.2	14.8
1978/79	8.1	11.8	---	19.9	13.5	6.4	
Cherries:							
1974/75	16.1	146.9	---	163.0	108.0	55.0	126.0
1975/76	37.0	132.8	---	169.8	125.2	44.6	142.2
1976/77	27.6	96.5	---	124.1	104.7	19.4	107.6
1977/78	16.5	116.8	---	133.3	100.8	32.5	113.7
1978/79	19.6	111.1	---	130.7	96.1	34.6	
Peaches:							
1974/75	25.6	59.1	---	84.7	55.4	29.3	59.6
1975/76	25.1	40.3	---	65.4	40.8	24.6	49.0
1976/77	16.4	65.1	---	81.5	45.2	36.3	55.2
1977/78	26.3	69.3	---	95.6	41.6	54.0	57.2
1978/79	38.4	40.8	---	79.2	49.2	30.0	
Strawberries:							
1974/75	99.8	170.4	100.2	370.4	270.5	99.9	270.5
1975/76	99.9	183.9	75.3	359.1	307.8	51.3	307.8
1976/77	51.3	216.2	80.4	347.9	257.5	90.4	257.5
1977/78	90.4	220.4	98.3	409.1	297.4	111.7	297.4
1978/79	111.7	159.8	86.8	358.3	266.4	91.9	
Blackberries:							
1974/75	5.5	21.1	---	26.6	16.3	10.3	18.3
1975/76	8.3	20.9	---	29.2	22.0	7.2	23.9
1976/77	5.3	22.8	---	28.1	22.2	5.9	22.7
1977/78	5.4	23.4	---	28.8	24.2	4.6	24.8
1978/79	4.0	19.6	---	23.6	19.1	4.5	
Blueberries:							
1974/75	20.6	24.4	3.7	48.7	28.0	20.7	35.1
1975/76	13.6	24.6	6.7	44.9	34.9	10.0	38.4
1976/77	6.5	26.3	4.7	37.5	25.9	11.6	28.9
1977/78	8.6	14.8	12.4	35.8	24.6	11.2	27.5
1978/79	8.3	28.0	[2] 9.0	45.3	23.8	21.5	
Boysenberries:							
1974/75	1.7	5.1	---	6.8	4.3	2.5	4.5
1975/76	2.3	4.8	---	7.1	4.1	3.0	4.7
1976/77	2.4	4.1	---	6.5	5.6	.9	5.7
1977/78	.8	3.8	---	4.6	3.4	1.2	3.5
1978/79	1.1	3.0	---	4.1	2.9	1.2	
Raspberries:							
1974/75	6.9	22.1	---	29.0	19.1	9.9	21.1
1975/76	7.9	26.7	---	34.6	21.3	13.3	25.8
1976/77	8.8	22.5	---	31.3	24.8	6.5	26.6
1977/78	4.7	25.0	---	29.7	24.4	5.3	23.9
1978/79	5.8	21.1	---	26.9	19.9	7.0	

[1] Season beginning May 1 for strawberries, June 1 for apricots and boysenberries, October 1 for apples and July 1 for all other items. [2] Estimated.

Pack data from American Frozen Food Institute; stocks, Statistical Reporting Service; imports, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 19—U.S. wholesale prices of selected dried and frozen fruit items, by months, 1974-79

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per cases											
DRIED FRUIT:												
Prunes												
(24-1 lb. pkg.):												
1974	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.571	9.571	9.571
1975	9.571	9.571	9.571	9.490	9.049	9.049	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.673
1976	8.526	8.428	8.526	8.918	8.918	9.065	9.065	9.424	9.424	9.914	9.914	9.914
1977	10.274	10.274	10.274	10.355	10.355	10.355	10.355	10.486	10.486	11.286	11.629	11.629
1978	11.793	11.858	11.858	11.858	11.923	11.923	11.989	11.989	12.609	13.132	15.321	15.321
1979	15.321	17.281	17.281	17.281	17.281							
Raisins												
(24-15 oz. pkg.):												
1974	12.120	12.157	12.218	12.446	12.446	12.446	12.397	12.287	12.287	11.772	11.772	11.772
1975	11.650	11.650	11.650	11.527	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.527	11.650	11.650
1976	11.748	11.748	11.870	11.870	11.870	11.993	11.993	11.993	11.993	15.741	20.580	20.825
1977	20.825	20.825	20.825	20.825	20.825	20.335	19.845	20.090	20.090	16.048	16.109	16.109
1978	15.925	15.680	15.680	15.864	16.109	16.268	16.268	17.640	17.824	28.690	35.525	35.525
1979	35.525	34.931	34.913	34.913	34.913							
FROZEN FRUIT:												
Strawberries												
(12-10 oz. pkg.):												
1974	3.847	3.888	3.888	3.888	3.888	3.888	4.087	4.091	4.219	4.219	4.219	4.219
1975	4.219	4.219	4.219	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.285	4.285	4.285
1976	4.285	4.285	4.285	4.407	4.407	4.407	4.648	4.648	4.648	4.679	4.679	4.679
1977	4.679	4.730	4.730	4.730	4.730	4.730	4.813	4.936	4.936	4.936	4.936	4.936
1978	4.936	4.941	5.076	5.076	5.076	5.076	5.076	5.113	5.187	5.271	5.271	5.234
1979	5.234	5.267	5.267	5.271	5.271							
FROZEN JUICE:												
Orange, conc.												
(12-6 oz. cans):												
1974	2.167	2.152	2.152	2.152	2.152	2.152	2.151	2.151	2.170	2.195	2.134	2.154
1975	2.244	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.246	2.246	2.246	2.358	2.383	2.383
1976	2.383	2.352	2.352	2.383	2.383	2.383	2.187	2.187	2.187	2.187	2.187	2.089
1977	2.040	2.776	2.752	2.752	2.752	2.910	2.910	3.101	3.223	3.223	3.459	3.508
1978	3.508	3.508	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.649	3.787
1979	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.787							

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 20—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and-packer return per pound, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1978 and 1979

Commodity and season	Retail[1] price (cents)	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return[2] (f.o.b. shipping point price)[3]	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
March, 1979	34.7	9.3	27	25.4	73
February, 1979	33.3	8.5	26	24.8	74
March, 1978	45.2	20.4	45	24.8	55
Apples, Eastern McIntosh:					
March, 1979	31.3	15.4	49	15.9	51
February, 1979	31.3	16.1	51	15.2	49
March, 1978	45.1	27.7	61	17.4	39
Grapefruit:					
March, 1979	32.9	25.5	78	7.4	22
February, 1979	31.5	24.6	78	6.9	22
March, 1978	23.6	17.4	74	6.2	26
Grapes, Emperor:					
March, 1979	NA	NA	NA	35.8	NA
February, 1979	109.0	74.4	68	34.6	32
March, 1978	94.4	61.0	65	33.4	35
Lemons, Western:					
March, 1979	64.2	46.4	72	17.8	28
February, 1979	74.2	52.4	77	16.8	23
March, 1978	47.6	31.6	66	16.0	34
Oranges, California Navel:					
March, 1979	49.2	30.5	62	18.7	38
February, 1979	49.2	30.3	62	18.9	38
March, 1978	38.2	23.0	60	15.2	40
Oranges, Florida:					
March, 1979	30.5	18.5	61	12.0	39
February, 1979	27.0	15.6	58	11.4	42
March, 1978	22.6	11.7	52	10.9	48

[1] Retail price March 1978 from BLS, 1979 retail price New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. [2] For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [3] Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious-New York State; Apples, Eastern McIntosh-New York State; Grapefruit-Florida; Grapes-California; Lemons-California. N.A. = Not available.

Table 21—Fresh fruit: Representative truck rates for selected fruits, January-June, 1978-79[1]

Commodity, area, and city	1978						1979					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Dollars per package											
Apples (Tray packed carton):												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.08	2.18
Chicago	1.65	1.65	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.70	1.72	1.72
Dallas	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.78
Los Angeles	.90	.90	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.05	.90	1.00
New York City	2.40	2.45	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.65	2.72
Western and Central New York area to:												
New York City	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	---	.65	.65	.70	.70	.70	---
Pittsburgh	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	.60	.60	.65	.65	---	---
Hudson Valley New York area to:												
New York City	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	---	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	---
Pittsburgh	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	---	.65	.65	.70	.70	.70	---
Martinsburg, West Virginia area to:												
New York City	.58	.55	.52	.58	---	---	.60	.60	.60	.60	---	---
Pittsburgh	.45	.45	.48	.48	---	---	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	---
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.35	.35	.35	.35	.40	---	.35	.35	.40	.40	.40	---
Boston	1.10	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.25	---	1.23	1.17	1.18	1.22	1.40	---
Chicago	.98	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.15	---	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.12	1.27	---
New York City	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.15	---	1.12	1.07	1.08	1.12	1.27	---
Pittsburgh	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.15	---	1.12	1.02	1.08	1.12	1.27	---
Grapes, (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	1.20	1.64	N/A	N/A	---	---	1.13	1.10	N/A	N/A	---	---
Chicago	1.10	1.44	N/A	N/A	---	---	.90	1.07	N/A	N/A	---	---
Dallas	.74	.90	N/A	N/A	---	---	.80	.83	N/A	N/A	---	---
New York City	1.47	1.94	N/A	N/A	---	---	1.37	1.40	N/A	N/A	---	---
Lemons (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.30	1.30	1.60	1.50	1.60	1.85	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.80	1.90	2.30
Chicago	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.80	2.40	2.40
New York City	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.10	2.00	2.60	2.20	2.15	2.00	2.60	3.00	3.10
Oranges (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Chicago	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.80	2.40	2.40
Dallas	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.10	.95	.95	.95	1.20	1.65	1.70
New York City	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.10	2.00	2.60	2.20	2.15	2.00	2.60	3.00	3.10
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.38	.35	.35	.35	.40	---	.35	.35	.40	.40	.40	---
Chicago	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.15	---	1.05	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.35	---
New York City	.98	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.15	---	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.32	---
Pittsburgh	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.15	---	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.35	---
Strawberries (12 pt. tray)												
Southern California area to:												
Los Angeles	---	---	.20	.20	.20	.20	---	---	.20	.20	.20	.20
New York City	---	---	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	---	---	1.40	1.40	2.00	2.20
New York City (air rate)	---	---	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	---	---	2.60	2.60	2.65	2.75

[1] Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of month
N/A = Not Available.

Source: Federal-State Market News

Table 22—Citrus fruit: Production, 1976/77, 1977/78, and indicated 1978/79[1]

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		1978/79	Utilized		1978/79
	1976/77	1977/78		1976/77	1977/78	
	1,000 boxes[2]			*1,000 tons*		
Oranges:						
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]:						
California	25,600	20,000	21,500	960	750	806
Florida	115,000	88,300	91,000	5,175	3,974	4,095
Texas	4,350	3,850	4,200	185	164	179
Arizona	800	820	700	30	31	26
Total	145,750	112,970	117,400	6,350	4,919	5,106
Valencias:						
California	19,700	22,000	16,000	739	825	600
Florida	71,800	79,500	72,000	3,231	3,578	3,240
Texas	2,550	2,250	2,000	108	96	85
Arizona	3,150	2,900	2,300	118	109	86
Total	97,200	106,650	92,300	4,196	4,608	4,011
All Oranges:						
California	45,300	42,000	37,500	1,699	1,575	1,406
Florida	186,800	167,800	163,000	8,406	7,552	7,335
Texas	6,900	6,100	6,200	293	260	264
Arizona	3,950	3,720	3,000	148	140	112
Total oranges	242,950	219,620	209,700	10,546	9,527	9,117
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	51,500	51,400	49,800	2,189	2,185	2,116
Seedless	42,400	43,000	42,600	1,802	1,828	1,810
Pink	12,500	14,300	13,300	531	608	565
White	29,900	28,700	29,300	1,271	1,220	1,245
Other	9,100	8,400	7,200	387	357	306
Texas	12,400	11,900	9,000	496	476	360
Arizona	3,000	2,900	2,300	96	93	74
California	7,700	7,500	6,000	251	245	196
Desert Valleys	4,500	4,300	3,500	144	138	112
Other areas	3,200	3,200	2,500	107	107	84
Total grapefruit	74,600	73,700	67,100	3,032	2,999	2,746
Lemons:						
California	21,000	20,400	15,000	798	775	570
Arizona	5,000	5,700	5,500	190	217	209
Total lemons	26,000	26,100	20,500	988	992	779
Limes:						
Florida	1,000	460	720	40	18	28
Tangelos:						
Florida	4,800	4,900	4,200	216	221	189
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,300	3,200	3,500	157	152	166
Arizona	650	700	550	24	26	21
California	1,820	1,500	1,250	68	56	47
Total tangerines	5,770	5,400	5,300	249	234	234
Temples:						
Florida	3,800	4,900	4,600	171	221	207
Total	358,920	335,080	312,120	15,242	14,212	13,300

[1] The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas, 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples 90 lbs. [3] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

Sources: Crop Production, CRB, ESCS, and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Table 23—Chilled citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks [1]
		To date [1]	Total season	To date [1]	Total season	To date [1]	Total season	
	1,000 gallons							
Chilled juice: [2]								
Orange:								
1973/74	18,420	106,987	135,313	125,407	153,733	93,408	137,347	31,999
1974/75	16,386	117,460	154,478	133,846	170,864	103,918	154,085	29,928
1975/76 [3]	16,779	131,261	174,804	148,040	191,583	115,042	173,558	32,998
1976/77	18,025	141,467	178,685	159,492	196,170	124,887	180,903	34,605
1977/78	15,807	137,573	184,966	153,380	200,773	123,702	185,088	29,678
1978/79	15,685	151,461		167,146		138,055		29,091
Grapefruit:								
1973/74	2,221	14,839	17,376	17,060	19,597	11,830	17,916	5,230
1974/75	1,681	16,853	20,535	18,534	22,216	13,294	20,768	5,240
1975/76 [3]	1,448	20,521	24,538	21,969	25,986	15,808	24,583	6,161
1976/77	1,403	19,722	25,074	21,125	26,477	16,647	25,111	4,478
1977/78	1,366	21,648	25,460	23,014	26,826	16,443	24,921	6,571
1978/79	1,906	19,484		21,390		17,937		3,453
Chilled fruit:								
Grapefruit sections:								
1973/74	383	1,859	1,894	2,242	2,277	1,302	1,836	940
1974/75	441	1,618	1,634	2,059	2,075	1,180	1,737	879
1975/76 [3]	338	1,786	1,787	2,124	2,125	1,322	1,891	802
1976/77	234	2,095	2,095	2,329	2,329	1,457	1,982	872
1977/78	347	1,636	1,636	1,983	1,983	1,141	1,676	842
1978/79	307	1,642		1,949		1,233		716
Orange sections:								
1973/74	286	732	765	1,018	1,051	595	804	423
1974/75	247	713	791	960	1,038	647	920	313
1975/76 [3]	118	1,079	1,126	1,197	1,244	740	1,027	457
1976/77	217	761	797	978	1,014	663	827	315
1977/78	187	841	860	1,028	1,047	537	716	491
1978/79	331	657		988		479		509
Citrus salad:								
1973/74	781	4,094	4,268	4,875	5,049	2,989	4,163	1,886
1974/75	886	3,351	3,465	4,237	4,351	2,736	3,724	1,501
1975/76 [3]	627	3,929	4,027	4,556	4,654	2,537	3,599	2,019
1976/77	1,055	2,532	2,532	3,587	3,587	2,442	3,099	1,145
1977/78	489	2,945	2,945	3,434	3,434	1,816	2,611	1,618
1978/79	823	2,392		3,215		1,702		1,513

[1] For 1978/79 season, week ending June 9; 1977/78 season, week ending June 10; 1976/77 season, June 11; 1975/76 season, June 5; 1974/75, June 7; and 1973/74, June 8. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. [2] Pack data is from fruit and frozen concentrated juices, but excludes reprocessed single strength. [3] The 1975/76 season incorporates 53 weeks.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 24--Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carry in	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks[1]
		To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	
	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's							
Juices:								
Orange:								
1973/74	2,887	10,574	10,885	13,461	13,772	7,794	11,133	5,667
1974/75	2,639	10,357	10,737	12,996	13,376	7,977	11,349	5,019
1975/76[2]	2,027	10,271	10,635	12,298	12,662	7,374	10,746	4,924
1976/77	1,916	10,630	10,767	12,546	12,683	7,341	10,592	5,205
1977/78	2,091	10,904	11,654	12,995	13,745	8,619	11,865	4,376
1978/79[3]	2,074	12,014		14,088		8,865		5,223
Grapefruit:[4]								
1973/74	4,230	19,932	20,736	24,162	24,966	13,084	18,933	11,078
1974/75	6,033	16,073	16,394	22,106	22,427	12,481	18,521	9,625
1975/76[2]	3,907	18,248	18,926	22,155	22,833	13,063	19,151	9,092
1976/77	3,682	17,997	18,809	21,679	22,491	12,340	17,718	9,339
1977/78	4,722	16,815	17,246	21,537	21,968	12,625	18,407	8,912
1978/79	3,561	16,182		19,743		11,739		8,004
Blend:								
1973/74	402	1,762	1,782	2,164	2,184	1,195	1,702	969
1974/75	482	1,476	1,493	1,958	1,975	1,198	1,699	760
1975/76[2]	276	1,685	1,687	1,961	1,963	1,101	1,566	860
1976/77	397	1,293	1,308	1,690	1,705	1,034	1,518	656
1977/78	188	1,617	1,664	1,805	1,852	1,052	1,487	753
1978/79	364	1,195		1,559		942		618
Tangerine:								
1973/74	7	18	18	25	25	13	19	12
1974/75	6	12	12	18	18	12	17	6
1975/76[2]	1	19	19	20	20	16	20	4
1976/77	0	35	35	35	35	14	20	21
1977/78	15	8	8	23	23	14	21	9
1978/79	2	19		21		13		8
Canned Fruits:								
Grapefruit sections:								
1973/74	323	3,027	3,027	3,350	3,350	1,885	2,645	1,465
1974/75	705	2,236	2,236	2,941	2,941	1,350	2,027	1,591
1975/76	914	1,602	1,602	2,516	2,516	1,275	1,906	1,241
1976/77	610	1,722	1,722	2,332	2,332	1,351	1,950	981
1977/78	382	1,753	1,753	2,135	2,135	1,269	1,842	866
1978/79	293	1,823		2,116		1,452		664
Orange sections:								
1973/74	7	17	17	24	24	11	15	13
1974/75	9	18	18	27	27	13	19	14
1975/76[2]	8	26	26	34	34	12	17	22
1976/77	17	10	10	27	27	15	21	12
1977/78	6	16	16	22	22	13	17	9
1978/79	4	15		19		9		10
Citrus salad:								
1973/74	72	117	117	189	189	113	158	76
1974/75	31	206	206	237	237	102	152	135
1975/76[2]	85	112	112	197	197	83	126	114
1976/77	71	84	84	155	155	96	124	59
1977/78	31	111	111	142	142	90	114	52
1978/79	29	76		105		57		47

[1] For 1978/79 season, week ending June 9; 1977/78 season, week ending June 10; 1976/77 season, June 11; 1975/76 season, June 5; 1974/75, June 7; 1973/74, June 8. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. [2] The 1975/76 season incorporates 53 weeks. [3] Includes reconstituted orange juice. [4] Includes reconstituted grapefruit juice.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 25—Canned citrus juice: U.S. packs of selected items, 1977/78 and earlier seasons

Item and State	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's				
Grapefruit:					
Florida	20,576	16,394	18,890	18,809	17,246
Texas	6,013	2,789	4,030	5,867	4,690
California-Arizona	2,412	2,446	2,901	3,013	4,443
Total	29,001	21,629	25,821	27,689	26,379
Orange:					
Florida	10,885	10,737	10,635	10,767	11,654
Texas	1,676	1,441	1,256	2,485	2,427
California—Arizona	1,258	1,115	1,569	1,183	1,748
Total	13,819	[1] 13,294	[1] 13,461	14,435	15,829
Blend:					
Florida	1,782	1,493	1,687	1,308	1,664
Texas	144	117	938	88	87
California-Arizona	56	113	144	187	194
Total	1,982	1,723	2,769	[1] 1,584	1,945

[1] Figures do not add due to rounding.

Source: National Food Processors.

Table 26—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruit

Item	1978								1979				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	(1967=100)												
Wholesale price index:													
Fresh fruit	194.6	214.8	253.6	242.3	241.2	265.6	230.5	219.7	201.0	219.9	226.4	238.0	230.7
Citrus fruit	156.7	173.4	213.6	247.0	228.1	294.2	174.0	192.6	182.0	172.3	190.0	208.7	212.1
Other fruit	210.7	232.3	270.1	238.3	245.4	250.4	254.8	230.6	208.3	240.2	241.4	249.7	237.5
Dried fruit	291.2	292.0	293.9	307.1	317.5	472.3	574.3	575.4	579.3	579.7	578.6	578.6	577.5
Canned fruit and juice	207.4	210.3	213.9	216.9	220.0	222.3	227.9	231.2	231.7	233.1	234.3	236.3	237.1
Canned fruit	186.3	190.1	194.1	199.0	201.4	205.4	206.0	208.7	209.3	210.9	212.1	213.8	213.6
Canned fruit juice	241.2	242.7	245.8	246.1	250.4	250.3	263.2	267.4	267.7	268.9	270.1	272.4	274.7
Frozen fruit and juice	229.9	229.9	229.9	230.1	230.6	231.1	238.7	246.2	246.2	246.4	246.4	246.5	246.5
Consumer price index:													
Fresh fruit	222.4	235.8	241.4	252.8	248.2	244.4	215.9	202.5	209.1	217.5	226.2	237.1	249.6
Index of fruit prices received by growers[1]	225	261	262	248	279	247	207	207	212	229	230	220	240

[1] Index for fresh and processed.

Table 27—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1978								1979				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Apples for fresh use (cents/lb.)	20.1	25.5	22.8	15.0	15.8	13.6	13.9	13.7	13.6	14.0	14.2	14.0	13.9
Pears for fresh use ($/ton)	673.0	—	—	324.0	305.0	274.0	284.0	281.0	244.0	243.0	295.0	356.0	457.0
Peaches for fresh use (cents/lb.)	17.3	20.3	15.5	15.5	18.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	28.7	33.7	35.7	40.1	37.2	62.7	37.4	—	61.8	79.0	55.6	39.8	33.4
Oranges for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	5.40	5.82	6.05	8.74	9.84	9.64	6.22	6.55	7.21	7.07	6.88	6.31	6.55
Processing	4.33	4.52	4.28	.81	.81	.81	3.52	3.99	4.16	4.82	4.77	4.14	4.92
All	4.49	4.69	4.63	5.30	6.20	5.25	4.79	4.64	4.51	5.05	5.23	4.58	5.12
Grapefruit for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	2.28	3.44	5.66	6.58	8.68	5.46	2.90	2.16	2.42	2.78	3.15	3.75	4.96
Processing	.69	.05	-.67	-.68	-.70	.08	.84	1.23	1.28	1.39	1.70	1.98	1.34
All	1.28	1.70	3.06	3.01	6.42	4.32	1.78	1.64	1.72	1.82	2.10	2.68	3.64
Lemons for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	4.50	6.50	9.05	14.64	10.31	10.28	5.37	5.39	5.90	4.50	5.39	6.40	8.77
Processing	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-.84
All	1.41	3.91	6.98	11.75	6.39	4.47	1.60	1.55	1.73	1.37	2.04	4.05	6.27
Tangerines for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	6.95	—	—	—	—	8.90	7.15	7.37	7.31	12.29	12.47	11.11	—
Processing	-.50	-.51	—	—	—	-.75	-.25	1.19	2.77	1.78	-.41	-.41	—
All	.27	-.51	—	—	—	6.79	5.39	4.47	4.46	6.25	5.31	5.29	—

[1] Equivalent on-tree returns.

Source: Agricultural Prices, ESCS-SRS.

Table 28—Fruit, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-78 [1]

Year	Citrus						Apples						Other fruit						All fruit[4]
	Fresh[2]	Canned[2]	Canned juice[2]	Chilled[3]	Frozen	Total	Fresh[4]	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	
	Pounds																		
1950-54 av.	43.7	1.7	17.9	---	19.8	83.1	22.2	3.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	28.2	45.2	19.6	6.7	2.5	12.7	86.8	198.0
1955-59 av.	36.6	1.9	13.7	3.1	30.5	85.8	20.3	4.4	1.1	.7	.8	27.3	40.1	19.9	8.6	3.1	11.5	83.2	196.2
1960	33.7	2.0	11.6	4.4	34.2	85.9	18.3	4.8	1.4	.7	.8	26.0	41.9	19.3	9.0	3.1	10.8	84.1	196.0
1961	30.8	1.8	10.7	3.7	32.1	79.1	16.4	5.0	1.5	.6	.8	24.3	41.5	19.4	8.0	3.2	10.4	82.5	185.9
1962	29.5	1.9	10.5	4.5	37.2	83.6	17.5	4.8	1.6	.5	.8	25.2	36.8	18.8	8.0	3.5	10.6	77.7	186.5
1963	22.1	1.3	10.7	3.5	25.1	62.7	16.7	5.1	1.9	.7	.9	25.3	35.9	19.0	9.6	3.5	10.2	78.2	166.2
1964	26.2	1.7	8.7	3.5	23.5	63.6	17.9	5.1	2.3	.7	.6	26.6	35.4	18.6	8.3	3.3	10.2	75.8	166.0
1965	29.2	1.8	8.1	4.4	29.6	73.1	16.3	5.4	2.4	.8	.7	25.6	35.9	18.8	7.6	3.3	10.4	76.0	174.7
1966	29.2	2.0	9.5	7.1	28.0	75.8	16.0	4.5	1.8	.7	.9	23.9	36.6	18.7	8.5	3.2	10.6	77.6	177.3
1967	31.8	2.2	11.1	9.3	40.0	94.4	16.2	5.1	2.1	.9	1.0	25.3	34.0	18.0	7.0	3.3	10.4	72.7	192.4
1968	26.4	2.1	10.5	8.9	34.3	82.2	15.7	4.9	2.6	.8	.9	24.9	36.5	17.9	8.0	3.4	9.9	75.7	182.8
1969	28.4	1.7	14.6	8.7	34.5	87.9	14.9	5.0	3.7	.9	1.1	25.6	36.2	20.1	8.0	3.3	9.6	77.2	190.7
1970	28.8	1.8	13.4	9.8	41.4	95.2	18.3	5.2	4.1	.8	1.2	29.6	34.3	18.9	7.7	2.9	9.4	73.2	198.0
1971	29.3	2.0	15.1	9.8	41.2	97.4	16.2	5.0	5.0	.9	.8	27.9	35.5	17.8	7.4	3.2	9.4	73.3	198.6
1972	27.6	1.7	16.7	10.6	43.2	99.8	17.4	4.8	4.0	1.1	.5	27.8	32.5	17.7	6.7	3.1	8.5	68.5	196.1
1973	27.6	1.7	16.1	10.8	48.1	104.3	14.7	4.7	4.0	1.0	.8	25.2	34.5	17.5	7.8	3.0	7.5	70.3	199.8
1974	27.7	1.7	15.7	10.6	53.6	109.3	16.1	4.4	4.0	.6	1.1	26.2	35.6	15.8	6.2	2.5	8.8	68.9	204.4
1975	29.7	1.4	17.8	11.4	57.8	118.1	17.9	4.4	4.4	.8	1.0	28.5	36.8	15.6	6.3	2.8	9.4	70.9	217.5
1976	29.4	1.2	16.9	12.5	56.9	116.9	19.0	[5]3.2	5.2	.7	1.4	29.2	38.4	16.8	6.1	2.8	.9.9	74.0	220.1
1977	26.7	1.3	15.2	11.6	56.6	111.4	17.0	3.4	5.2	.8	1.1	27.5	39.6	17.6	6.4	2.6	8.6	74.8	213.7
1978[6]	26.5	1.4	16.2	12.3	51.6	108.0	17.0	3.6	6.2	.7	1.0	28.5	40.4	16.9	7.5	2.8	7.9	75.5	212.0

[1] Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Crop and pack year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. [3] 1954-59 average includes juice beginning 1955 and fruit beginning 1956. [4] Includes only apples grown in commercial areas. [5] Not comparable to previous years due to a change in sample size reported by the National Food Processors Association. [6] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 29—Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, fresh weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-78[1]

Year	Citrus fruit							Noncitrus fruit					
	Oranges	Tangerines	Tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grapefruit	Total citrus	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Bananas	Bushberries[3]	Cherries
	Pounds												
1950-54 av.	27.1	2.1	---	3.8	0.15	10.5	43.7	22.2	0.4	0.5	20.1	---	0.7
1955-59 av.	21.3	1.7	[2]0.14	3.1	.14	10.2	36.6	20.3	.3	.6	17.8	---	.5
1960	19.3	1.2	.2	2.9	.12	10.0	33.7	18.3	.21	.9	20.5	---	.4
1961	16.1	1.8	.2	2.8	.12	9.8	30.8	16.4	.20	.4	19.9	---	.5
1962	15.6	1.5	.4	2.8	.11	9.1	29.5	17.5	.20	.6	16.3	---	.5
1963	11.9	.9	.3	2.5	.13	6.4	22.1	16.7	.16	.5	16.6	---	.4
1964	14.3	1.4	.3	2.6	.12	7.5	26.2	17.9	.20	.6	16.9	---	.6
1965	16.4	1.6	.4	2.4	.14	8.3	29.2	16.3	.10	.4	17.9	---	.4
1966	16.4	1.6	.4	2.3	.12	8.4	29.2	16.0	.17	.6	18.3	---	.5
1967	17.9	1.9	.6	2.3	.10	9.0	31.8	16.2	.11	.8	18.3	---	.5
1968	14.1	1.3	.6	2.2	.15	8.0	26.4	15.7	.11	.5	18.5	---	.5
1969	16.1	1.6	.6	2.1	.15	7.8	28.4	14.9	.09	.7	18.0	---	.5
1970	16.2	1.6	.6	2.0	.19	8.2	28.8	18.3	.12	.4	17.6	.18	.5
1971	15.8	1.8	.7	2.2	.19	8.6	29.3	16.2	.14	.8	18.3	.16	.6
1972	14.5	1.7	.7	1.9	.22	8.6	27.6	17.4	.08	.4	18.1	.11	.3
1973	14.5	1.7	.6	2.0	.22	8.6	27.6	14.7	.09	.8	18.4	.15	.7
1974	14.6	1.9	.7	2.0	.23	8.3	27.7	16.1	.06	.7	18.7	.16	.6
1975	16.1	2.0	1.0	2.0	.24	8.4	29.7	17.9	.08	1.2	17.9	.16	.7
1976	14.9	2.0	.9	1.9	.26	9.4	29.4	19.0	.10	.8	19.5	.11	.8
1977	13.6	1.9	1.0	2.1	.26	7.8	26.7	17.0	.09	1.3	19.5	.06	.6
1978[5]	13.4	1.7	.8	1.9	.24	8.5	26.5	17.0	.07	1.1	20.6	.18	.6

Year	Noncitrus fruit (continued)												
	Cranberries	Figs	Grapes	Nectarines	Peaches	Pears	Pineapple	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Strawberries	Miscellaneous fruit[4]	Total noncitrus	Total fruit
	Pounds												
1950-54 av.	0.3	0.04	5.4	0.2	9.7	4.0	0.5	---	1.8	1.5	---	67.4	111.1
1955-59 av.	.3	.03	4.3	.3	8.8	3.5	.6	---	1.6	1.5	---	60.3	96.9
1960	.24	.02	3.9	.5	9.5	2.6	.6	.06	1.2	1.3	---	60.2	93.9
1961	.29	.02	3.8	.6	9.7	2.6	.5	.08	1.3	1.6	---	57.9	88.7
1962	.28	.02	4.2	.5	8.2	2.6	.4	.07	1.3	1.6	---	54.3	83.8
1963	.22	.02	4.2	.6	7.6	2.0	.5	.06	1.4	1.6	---	52.6	74.7
1964	.22	.02	3.9	.7	6.0	2.4	.6	.09	1.5	1.7	---	53.3	79.5
1965	.19	.02	4.2	.7	6.8	1.8	.6	.08	1.4	1.3	---	52.2	81.4
1966	.17	.02	4.3	.7	6.2	2.4	.5	.08	1.2	1.4	---	52.6	81.8
1967	.14	.01	3.5	.5	4.9	1.8	.6	.10	1.3	1.5	---	50.2	82.0
1968	.15	.02	3.8	.6	6.6	2.0	.6	.10	1.3	1.8	---	52.2	78.6
1969	.17	.01	3.6	.6	6.7	2.2	.6	.08	1.1	1.8	---	51.1	79.5
1970	.18	.01	2.8	.6	5.7	2.0	.7	.12	1.5	1.8	.14	52.6	81.4
1971	.20	.01	2.4	.6	5.7	2.4	.7	.10	1.3	1.9	.16	51.7	81.0
1972	.15	.03	2.2	.8	3.9	2.5	.8	.11	1.1	1.7	.15	49.9	77.5
1973	.19	.04	2.6	.7	4.3	2.5	.9	.14	1.2	1.6	.18	49.2	76.8
1974	.15	.05	2.8	.9	4.4	2.3	.9	.17	1.5	1.9	.20	51.7	79.4
1975	.15	.03	3.2	.9	5.1	2.8	1.0	.17	1.3	1.8	.24	54.7	84.4
1976	.19	.02	3.3	1.0	5.3	2.7	1.2	.21	1.3	1.7	.23	57.2	86.6
1977	.19	.03	3.2	1.2	5.3	2.7	1.4	.26	1.6	2.0	.17	56.6	83.3
1978[5]	.18	.03	3.3	1.2	5.3	2.3	1.4	.26	1.6	2.2	.15	57.4	83.9

[1] All data on calendar-year basis with exception of citrus fruits, which start October or November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Three-year average. [3] Includes blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, currants, loganberries, black and red raspberries, and other berries. [4] Includes mangoes, olives, persimmons, pomegranates, chinese gooseberries, and other fruit. [5] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 30—Canned and chilled fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-78[1]

Year	Canned fruit														
	Apples and apple-sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cran-berries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (in-cluding spiced)	Pears	Pineapple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus sections	Total	Chilled citrus sections[2]
	Pounds														
1950-54 av.	2.5	1.0	0.40	1.5	0.8	0.14	2.2	5.3	1.6	3.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	20.7	---
1955-59 av.	3.1	1.0	.30	1.3	.8	.13	2.6	5.7	1.8	3.3	.4	.8	1.0	22.3	[3]0.2
1960	3.4	1.1	.20	1.1	.6	.09	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	1.0	22.6	.4
1961	3.6	1.2	.18	1.2	1.0	.08	2.7	6.2	1.8	3.1	.2	1.0	.9	23.2	.4
1962	3.4	.9	.19	1.2	.8	.08	2.8	6.4	2.1	2.8	.4	.8	.9	22.8	.4
1963	3.6	1.1	.14	1.0	.8	.07	2.8	6.6	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	.6	23.0	.3
1964	3.7	1.0	.14	1.3	.7	.07	2.6	6.6	1.6	3.2	.3	1.0	.8	23.0	.4
1965	3.8	1.1	.14	1.1	.8	.09	2.9	6.7	1.9	3.1	.3	.7	.9	23.5	.3
1966	3.3	1.1	.16	1.0	.8	.09	3.0	6.2	1.9	3.1	.4	.8	1.0	22.9	.5
1967	3.7	.9	.18	.8	.8	.07	2.7	6.1	1.8	3.1	.4	.9	1.1	22.6	.5
1968	3.5	.9	.14	.7	.9	.07	2.8	5.7	1.4	3.7	.3	.7	1.1	21.9	.4
1969	3.6	.9	.13	1.0	.8	.04	3.2	6.9	2.0	3.4	.3	1.2	.8	24.2	.4
1970	3.7	1.0	.10	.9	.9	.05	3.2	5.9	2.0	3.3	.3	1.1	.9	23.3	.4
1971	3.6	1.0	.11	.9	.8	.04	2.7	5.4	2.0	3.3	.3	.9	.9	21.9	.3
1972	3.5	.7	.12	.8	.8	.09	2.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.4	.3
1973	3.4	.8	.13	.7	1.0	---	3.0	4.9	2.2	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.3	.3
1974	3.1	.6	.09	.7	.9	---	2.7	5.0	1.8	2.8	.2	.9	.8	19.7	.3
1975	3.2	.5	.13	.9	.8	---	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.7	.2	.9	.7	19.2	.3
1976	[4]2.3	.6	.10	.7	.8	---	2.7	5.0	2.1	3.1	.2	1.0	.6	19.2	.3
1977	2.4	.6	.12	.7	.7	---	2.8	5.1	2.2	3.5	.2	1.0	.6	19.9	.2
1978[5]	2.6	.4	.05	.7	.7	---	2.8	4.3	1.8	3.9	.2	.8	.7	19.0	.2

[1] Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Produced commercially in Florida. [3] Four-year average. [4] Not comparable to previous years due to a change in sample size reported by the National Food Processors. [5] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 31—Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-78 [1]

Year	Canned														Chilled[2]		
	Citrus							Pineapple									
	Orange	Grapefruit	Blended orange and grapefruit	Lemon and lime	Tangerine	Citrus concentrate[3]	Total	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Single strength	Concentrate[3]	Prune	Total	Orange	Grapefruit	Total
	Pounds																
1950-54 av. .	3.39	2.21	1.00	0.08	0.16	1.69	8.54	0.56	0.70	0.66	2.47	---	0.90	13.83	---	---	---
1955-59 av. .	2.48	1.93	.65	.12	.08	1.42	6.65	.72	1.13	.76	2.42	[4]1.12	1.08	13.43	1.44	[5]0.05	1.47
1960	2.12	1.51	.51	.13	.07	1.45	5.79	.89	1.06	.76	2.15	1.25	1.06	12.96	2.10	.02	2.12
1961	1.70	1.39	.45	.13	.06	1.52	5.25	.95	.52	.71	2.07	1.19	1.05	11.74	1.65	.03	1.68
1962	1.92	1.48	.47	.13	.06	1.05	5.11	1.05	.52	.65	2.09	1.18	1.06	11.66	2.19	.08	2.27
1963	1.69	1.30	.42	.13	.04	1.70	5.28	1.21	.36	.63	2.61	1.74	1.11	12.94	1.14	.03	1.17
1964	1.17	1.09	.30	.11	.04	1.61	4.32	1.49	.28	.65	1.97	1.64	1.11	11.46	1.29	.07	1.36
1965	1.24	1.39	.30	.10	.02	.97	4.02	1.53	.38	.74	1.84	1.19	1.16	10.86	1.90	.05	1.95
1966	1.53	1.73	.34	.10	.02	.99	4.71	1.17	.40	.63	1.92	1.73	1.10	11.66	3.04	.14	3.18
1967	1.57	2.33	.39	.10	.02	1.08	5.49	1.35	.39	.67	1.76	.96	1.09	11.71	4.15	.23	4.38
1968	1.19	2.22	.32	.10	.01	1.35	5.19	1.69	.37	.55	2.14	1.51	.75	12.20	3.96	.24	4.20
1969	1.30	2.94	.33	.10	.01	2.55	7.23	2.41	.41	.54	1.61	1.83	1.10	15.13	3.87	.30	4.17
1970	1.75	2.98	.33	.10	.01	1.45	6.62	2.67	.70	.58	1.60	1.37	1.11	14.65	4.35	.34	4.69
1971	1.60	3.27	.30	.10	.005	2.18	7.45	3.25	.68	.70	1.54	1.20	1.09	15.91	4.35	.43	4.78
1972	1.47	3.28	.25	.10	.01	3.24	8.35	2.63	.56	.54	1.67	1.11	.67	15.53	4.58	.62	5.20
1973	1.67	3.46	.23	.11	.003	2.52	7.99	2.58	.51	.56	2.04	1.25	.99	15.92	4.70	.55	5.25
1974	1.47	3.55	.21	.10	.002	2.46	7.79	2.57	.53	.67	1.18	1.17	.73	14.64	4.68	.53	5.21
1975	1.54	3.41	.22	.12	.003	3.56	8.85	2.89	.79	.59	1.08	1.18	.83	16.21	5.07	.62	5.69
1976	1.38	3.40	.31	.08	.003	3.24	8.41	3.37	.78	.57	1.17	.88	1.01	16.19	5.43	.74	6.17
1977	1.47	3.19	.21	.08	.003	2.67	7.62	3.36	.68	.46	1.24	1.17	.90	15.43	5.05	.71	5.76
1978[6]	1.63	3.26	.16	.07	.002	2.98	8.10	4.05	.59	.97	1.33	1.39	.94	17.37	5.40	.77	6.17

[1] Civilian consumption only. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning prior to year indicated. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale. [3] Single-strength equivalent. [4] Three-year average. [5] Four-year average. [6] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation,* for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 32—Frozen fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-78[1]

Year	Black-berries	Blue-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscel-laneous[2]	Total
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
1950-54 av.	0.08	0.10	0.18	1.19	0.11	0.27	0.04	0.59	[3]0.05	0.18	0.12	2.89
1955-59 av.	.09	.14	.20	1.53	[3].14	.41	.04	.63	.09	.22	.22	3.68
1960	.14	.10	.21	1.28	.12	.40	.07	.71	.03	.24	.20	3.50
1961	.10	.16	.20	1.38	.08	.37	.06	.64	.12	.27	.19	3.57
1962	.14	.19	.17	1.42	.11	.32	.06	.74	.08	.30	.23	3.76
1963	.14	.21	.17	1.56	.09	.41	.07	.71	.08	.32	.14	3.90
1964	.12	.18	.17	1.31	.07	.44	.06	.62	.12	.24	.26	3.59
1965	.07	.19	.13	1.39	.07	.45	.06	.78	.06	.32	.16	3.68
1966	.07	.15	.15	1.40	.03	.39	.10	.74	.05	.30	.17	3.55
1967	.12	.17	.17	1.40	.07	.55	.10	.54	.05	.30	.23	3.70
1968	.17	.25	.18	1.42	.12	.49	.08	.53	.12	.29	.19	3.84
1969	.14	.21	.14	1.42	.10	.54	.06	.60	.07	.29	.20	3.77
1970	.11	.21	.16	1.18	.06	.48	.06	.61	.03	.26	.17	3.33
1971	.17	.18	.16	1.40	.07	.54	.07	.68	.01	.25	.16	3.69
1972	.11	.18	.12	1.36	.06	.67	.05	.64	.01	.31	.15	3.66
1973	.08	.16	.10	1.19	.05	.62	.08	.83	.04	.22	.16	3.53
1974	.06	.14	.09	1.13	.05	.34	.06	.50	.01	.28	.13	2.79
1975	.09	.19	.10	1.41	.04	.45	.07	.47	([5])	.28	.16	3.26
1976	.12	.14	.13	1.30	.05	.38	.06	.71	.01	.13	.10	3.13
1977	.13	.14	.13	1.19	.04	.45	.07	.40	.02	.29	.16	3.02
1978[4]	.10	.11	.11	1.40	.04	.40	.07	.47	.02	.27	.17	3.16

[1] Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Includes prunes and plums. [3] Four-year average. [4] Preliminary. [5] Negligible.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 33—Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-77[1]

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
	Pounds							
1950-54 av.	2.65	9.32	0.06	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.07	0.13
1955-59 av.	3.96	13.94	.14	.51	.04	.14	.10	.25
1960	4.43	15.62	.16	.56	.03	.11	.12	.35
1961	4.34	15.30	.14	.49	.01	.04	.05	.13
1962	5.10	17.98	.16	.56	.01	.04	.05	.13
1963	3.36	11.84	.12	.42	.01	.04	.06	.16
1964	3.00	10.58	.13	.46	.004	.014	.05	.15
1965	4.00	14.10	.15	.53	.01	.04	.05	.13
1966	3.82	13.47	.16	.56	.003	.011	.04	.09
1967	5.53	19.49	.22	.78	.002	.007	.05	.13
1968	4.83	17.03	.15	.53	.001	.004	.04	.09
1969	4.88	17.20	.14	.49	.001	.004	.04	.09
1970	5.85	20.62	.21	.74	.001	.004	.03	.06
1971	5.77	20.34	.23	.81	.001	.004	.03	.06
1972	5.96	21.01	.31	1.09	.001	.004	.04	.09
1973	6.75	23.79	.32	1.13	(2)	(2)	.03	.06
1974	7.61	26.83	.34	1.20	(2)	(2)	.03	.06
1975	7.90	27.85	.28	.99	(2)	(2)	.11	.26
1976	8.46	29.82	.08	.28	(2)	(2)	.03	.03
1977	7.65	26.97	.53	1.87	(2)	(2)	.06	.14
1978[3]	6.17	21.75	.67	2.36	(2)	(2)	.11	.29

Year	Lemonade base		Limeade		Tangerine		Total	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
	Pounds							
1950-54 av.	0.31	0.23	---	---	[4]0.02	[4]0.09	3.14	10.11
1955-59 av.	.64	.48	0.05	0.18	.04	.15	4.97	15.64
1960	.76	.56	.04	.14	.04	.14	5.58	17.48
1961	.61	.45	.04	.14	.05	.18	5.24	16.73
1962	.48	.36	.04	.14	.08	.28	5.92	19.49
1963	.44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.06	13.04
1964	.51	.38	.06	.21	.05	.18	3.80	11.96
1965	.51	.38	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.79	15.43
1966	.44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.53	14.70
1967	.48	.36	.03	.11	.05	.18	6.36	21.05
1968	.41	.30	.02	.07	.04	.14	5.49	18.16
1969	.39	.29	.02	.07	.04	.14	5.51	18.28
1970	.33	.24	.03	.11	.05	.18	6.50	21.95
1971	.35	.26	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.47	21.79
1972	.38	.28	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.78	22.79
1973	.47	.35	.02	.07	.05	.18	7.64	25.58
1974	.43	.32	.01	.04	.04	.14	8.46	28.59
1975	.98	.73	.05	.18	.06	.21	9.38	30.22
1976	.52	.38	(2)	(2)	.03	.11	9.12	30.62
1977	.39	.29	.06	.21	.07	.25	8.76	29.73
1978[3]	.80	.59	.06	.21	.33	1.16	8.49	28.34

[1] Civilian consumption. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Product weight includes concentrated and single strength juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953. [2] Negligible. [3] Preliminary. [4] Three-year average.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 34—Dried fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-78[1]

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates[2]	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes[3]	Raisins	Total
					Pounds				
1950-54 average	0.12	0.12	0.51	0.32	0.11	0.009	0.92	1.75	3.86
1955-59 average	.10	.08	.49	.32	.07	.007	.75	1.59	3.42
1960	.10	.07	.45	.34	.06	.006	.62	1.42	3.07
1961	.09	.07	.34	.33	.05	.003	.62	1.60	3.10
1962	.12	.05	.36	.26	.06	.004	.68	1.47	3.00
1963	.08	.06	.37	.30	.05	.003	.58	1.49	2.93
1964	.09	.06	.31	.27	.04	.003	.67	1.45	2.89
1965	.09	.06	.31	.33	.05	.001	.59	1.54	2.97
1966	.15	.06	.31	.27	.04	.001	.54	1.64	3.01
1967	.10	.05	.31	.20	.03	.003	.56	1.52	2.77
1968	.11	.06	.27	.25	.03	.001	.66	1.44	2.82
1969	.18	.04	.21	.16	(4)	.001	.57	1.47	2.63
1970	.11	.05	.29	.23	.01	.003	.68	1.34	2.71
1971	.06	.06	.31	.19	.02	.01	.59	1.38	2.62
1972	.08	.05	.29	.12	.02	.01	.49	.96	2.02
1973	.14	.04	.29	.14	.01	.002	.55	1.40	2.57
1974	.11	.03	.25	.16	.01	.002	.56	1.35	2.47
1975	.13	.05	.35	.16	.02	.004	.67	1.66	3.04
1976	.14	.06	.42	.18	.02	.005	.53	1.27	2.62
1977	.12	.06	.37	.16	.02	.01	.48	1.32	2.54
1978[5]	.13	.05	.35	.14	.02	.004	.40	.90	1.99

[1] Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Pits-in basis. [3] Excludes quantities used for juice. [4] Negligible. [5] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

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